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VOL. XXXVI NO. 220 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS
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PT. NEHRU'S FOREIGN POLICY APPROVED

NON-ALIGNMENT IS BEST FOR US

Subjects Committee Debate At Nasik

GANDHINAGAR, SEPTEMBER 18, (PTI).

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE OF THE 56TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, MEETING IN AN OLD AIR FORCE HANGAR DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION, TODAY PASSED FOUR RESOLUTIONS. TWO OF THE RESOLUTIONS WERE ON FOREIGN POLICY AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

The resolution on foreign policy approved of the Nehru Government's policy of non-alignment with power blocs, its Korea policy and its demand that new China should be admitted to the United Nations.

It was moved by the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, and supported by Prof. N. G. Ranga. Critics, who included Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, generally approved Government's foreign policy, but some of them denounced American bombings in Korea.

Participating in the debate, Pandit Pant said that admission of new China into the United Nations was a vital issue on which the future of that world organisation depended. The 'gentleman who purports to represent China" might, if he or anybody else liked it, be called the representative of Formosa, but it would be "extremely artificial" to call him the representative of China when his Government did not have "even a scrap of land" on the mainland.

The objective of the United Nations, the resolution urged, should be the establishment of a free, independent and united Korea whose future was to be determined by her own people. Pandit Nehru said he had no doubt that no one in the USA wished to conquer Korea and make it their domain, for the simple reason that it would do them "a lot of harm".

India's policy of non-alignment with power blocks and of friendliness with all countries, said Pandit Nehru, had achieved "a fair measure of success". He added, "Of course our relations are more friendly with some than with others, but that is natural".

Discussion on the resolution to amend the Congress constitution had not concluded when the Subjects Committee adjourned at 8-10 p.m. after a five and a half hour session.

Large crowds which could not attend the meeting of the Subjects Committee contended themselves with lining the route to the meeting place and cheering the leaders as they passed by.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETIL

The A.-I.C.C. after the adopting of accounts and other procedural matters converted itself into the Subjects Committee.

The House adopted two resolutions moved from the chair, one expressing condolences on the deaths of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Shri Gopinath Bardoloi and other Congress leaders and the other expressing sympathy with the victims of the recent earthquake in Assam.

The Committee next took up consideration of political resolutions.

Pandit Pant moved the resolution on foreign policy. Prof. Ranga supported the resolution.

Pandit Pant, moving the resolution, said that long before India became free, they had already formulated a clear-cut policy towards foreign matters. That policy was dictated by a desire to promote world peace and friendly co-operation among all the nations of the world. The present policy of the Government was also guided by the same principles. India had decided not to join any power bloc, but that did not mean that India was either against any of the countries constituting that bloc or was not willing to co-operate with it. India only wanted to retain its separate political entity and continue to co-operate with all nations to promote world peace.

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Paying a tribute to Pandit Nehru for the Government's foreign policy, Pandit Pant said that it had raised the status of India in the international field. Even though India was not strong militarily, still other nations had respect for her. The primary reason for this was her independent, helpful and co-operative stand in all matters. India had pledged in the United Nations to do her best to stop aggression wherever it took place. It was in that spirit that Pandit Nehru

(Continued on Page 5 Col 4.)

India's Resolution

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept 18, (PTI): India was today expected to give the Secretary-General of the United Nations notice of a resolution for tomorrow's opening session of the General Assembly recognising the Communist Government of China.

Shaw In A Chatty Mood

LUTON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): A bulletin issued by Bernard Shaw's doctors today reported "a slight improvement" in his condition. He was in a chatty mood today despite his kidney trouble.

Mr. Shaw today gave his doctors in Luton hospital a lecture on Joan of Arc, Aristotle and George Bernard Shaw.

He said that his play, Saint Joan, was a good play—but really, he did not write it. Joan of Arc had said all things in it herself.

Jap Peace Treaty

LONDON, Sept 18, (PTI-Reuter): Preliminary talks between Britain and the United States on a Jappanese peace treaty are expected to begin in Washington at the end of this week, it was learned from a usually reliable source today.

Prestige Without Power

GANDHINAGAR Sept. 18 (PTI): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, retiring Congress President, sent the entire house into a laughter when he summed up the status of a Congress President.

In his valedictory address to the Subjects Committee meeting this afternoon Dr. Pattabhi said. "Presidentship is a position of responsibility without authority, expectation without opportunity, prestige without power."

The retiring President, who was quoting from the memoirs of the Duke of Windsor, said this observation of the Duke applied to him "wholly and equally."

Shri Purushotam Das Tandon, President-elect of the Congress coming out after attending the Working Committee meeting.

Floods Hit Several Areas: Rivers Rise

Heavy Damage In Gujarat

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

NEARLY three thousand tenements razed to the ground, hamlets wearing a deserted look, roof-tops with hundreds of flood victims pathetically huddled together and an inland sea of water everywhere—such are the scenes today in Ahmedabad and Gujarat generally.

The water level of Sabarmati which showed a decrease in the morning is rising steadily creating panic among the people inhabiting by the side of the river banks. The level has increased to 26 feet and many areas adjoining the river are flooded. The inundated villages are cut off from Ahmedabad. The gushing streams of water are spreading all over the parts of the city causing heavy damage to godowns, shops, hovels and many municipal buildings

A number of textile mills have closed in the city. Water has entered mill godowns and caused damage to cloth worth lakhs of rupees.

Twelve deaths have been so far reported from the industrial areas of the city due to house collapses.

Outside Shah pur gate, the Vadaj camp is still submerged in water and more than 50 hutments have collapsed rendering 600 people homeless.

The water is lashing the roads near Ellis bridge, and the bridge was closed to the traffic in the evening isolating that area

In Mandol Dahegam, 25 houses have collapsed, but no loss of life was reported.

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 6.)

A FAIR MEASURE OF SUCCESS

Nehru Reports On Bid To Avert World War

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18, (P.T.I.)

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to criticisms of the Foreign Policy Resolution placed by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant before the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress, said: "There have been several amendments, but they hardly touch the core of the problem. For instance, a contrast was made by some speakers between the way the Security Council treated the Kashmir issue and the way they jumped into the fray when there was aggression in Korea. It is a perfectly legitimate argument, but it does not arise in this context.

"Again, reference was made to large-scale bombing of various parts of Korea. We are all distressed, and I am distressed, by it, but it is very difficult for me to know exactly what has happened, apart from the fact that bombing is taking place. You cannot carry on war without using the weapons of war but, of course, if there is excess then we should like to stop it.

"Suppose, for instance, the atom bomb is used, naturally there will be a big reaction about it because of its tremendous consequences, and large-scale bombing of places where there are no military objectives does strike one as uncalled for, but unless really we know more about it, it is difficult to say anything precisely. Anyway, in a resolution of this kind that particular subject should not be brought in, because we are dealing with broad issues affecting the world."

One part of the resolution, said Pandit Nehru, was a general statement on what had been India's foreign policy for the last few years, that is to say, a policy which aimed at non-alignment with any group of nations as against another group.

"I am glad to say", said Pandit Nehru, "that with no country are our relations what might be called unfriendly. With some they are very friendly than others but that is natural."

Government's policy, Pandit Nehru went on, was the logical outcome of the kind of lead the Congress had given the country not for the last three or four years but for the last 20 years or more. "I think we have met with a fair measure of success", he added.

NOT OUT FOR BENEFITS

Replying to the criticism that India's present policy did not gain her any particular benefit from any one group or party, Pandit Nehru remarked: "If we are out for benefits, we can undoubtedly get tremendous benefit by giving up something that we value. We can get tremendous help in money and in other ways if we do not value our independence adequately and sufficiently and are prepared to give up or lessen our independence of action."

India, said Pandit Nehru, did not wish to tie herself up with any nation or group of nations for reasons which had been explained by him on a number of occasions. He believed that the country "very, very largely" approved of that policy.

The war in Korea, said Pandit Nehru, was bad enough for Korea and the Far East, but the real danger came from the fact that the Korean war might spread and perhaps become a Third World War. That was a terrible prospect. Perhaps many people in India did not quite realise the dangers and terrors that were likely to accompany such a world war. India, of course, had suffered tremendously on account of the two world wars but those wars were still distant for her. He had no doubt that the Bengal famine was largely a result of what had happened in the last war and the country's economy was broken up by that war. Nevertheless, the fact remained that the people of India had had no per-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 1.)

Best Men For Elections

Nehru's Proposal

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18, (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Nehru is understood to have placed before the Working Committee a draft resolution on the coming general elections and the need for proper scrutiny in the choice of candidates to the State and Central Legislatures.

It is believed Pandit Nehru has not made any specific suggestion or an alternative to the existing machinery—the Parliamentary Board at the Centre and in the States—but confined himself to the need of selecting candidates of high stature and integrity with a record of public service who would be able to win the confidence of the universal adult electorate.

An offshoot to this proposition, however obvious it might be, according to political quarters here, is that the party machinery responsible for the choice of legislators required an overhaul.

This question is already before the Subjects Committee on which there was partial discussion today, but it is unlikely any indication of a set formula would be forthcoming.

Informed quarters here believe that changes, if any, would in the first instance, be confined to the provincial boards.

SUGGESTION

A suggestion which is understood to have secured the approval of the Prime Minister is stated to be that in Provinces the Parliamentary Boards should consist of the President of the State Congress, the leader of the Legislature Party (Congress Party) and one representative of the Province to be nominated by the Central Parliamentary Board. They would make the recommendations to the Centre.

As for the Central Board, a suggestion had been made that the five members to be nominated by the Working Committee and six others to be elected by the A.I.C.C. should be those acceptable to the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Congress President.

While discussion on this subject is still in progress, political circles drew attention to the interesting fact that this is the first time Pandit Nehru is taking a hand in the management of the party machinery, elections and the like.

All these years he evinced little interest in the choice of candidates and the management of the party as such.

The Nagpur High Court yesterday directed the release without delay of a Communist detenu, Mr. Dhanraj, who was detained under the Preventive Detention Act

The Life-Guard

U. S. MARINES ARE RACING ONWARD

Korean Towns Turned Into Hells Of Fire

TOKYO, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN Marines advancing inland from the Inchon beachhead toward Seoul were tonight reported to be only five miles from the road and rail bridge across the Han River, leading into the heart of the city.

They were being closely supported by carrier-based aircraft, operating from Kimpo airfield—about 10 miles west of the Communist-held South Korean capital—captured by the Marines yesterday.

Pushing on from Kimpo, Marine spearheads today captured high ground overlooking Seoul from about 3 miles away.

Reconnaissance pilots said the Communists were working feverishly to throw up sandbag barricades for a street-to-street battle.

About 120 miles to the south United Nations troops made general advances on all sectors of their "defence box" front against light Communist resistance, according to an Eighth Army communique.

The communique said strong Communist opposition had been met in only a few small areas.

ORDER TO TOMMIES

British troops along a quite sector of the Naktong River south of Taegu were ordered to disengage and move north to the aid of the battling Americans.

Frontline reports from the Inchon area said Kimpo airfield where American engineers are already working was in much better condition than had been expected A major said it was "operational and ready for use."

Official reports from the area are lagging far behind events and correspondents are hampered in getting the news to Tokyo by poor communications.

The Communist radio at Seoul, which went off the air yesterday, was still silent tonight

More American troops—from the Seventh Division formerly on garrison duty in Japan—poured ashore in Inchon today to exploit and consolidate the gains of the Marines.

The Marines sent three spearheads out of the narrow Inchon peninsula. Reports said at least two of these had reached the Han River and might already be across it at some placed.

NORTHERN ARM

The northern arm of the American advance is about 25 miles south of the 38th parallel.

Under air and artillery cover American engineers prepared to bridge the Han River, natural defence line between Inchon and the capital for the troops and armour pouring in through the breachhead.

United Nations planes turned the hills flanking the Marines' advance into hells of fire with incendiary bombs.

The Marines were taking hundreds of prisoners and captured enormous quantities of material—they found 20 jeeps parked inside a school.

Forty Superfortresses carrying 500 tons of bombs blasted out a narrow strip of land along the west bank of the Naktong River today after American First Cavalry units battling north of Taegu had reported only "limited gains."

Along the Naktong, north of Taegu, another American column was held up by Communist 75 millimetre guns and mortars entrenched on a commanding hill.

Stalled Americans reported "resistance increasing".

Peace Moves?

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter) —Rumours persisted in unofficial quarters here today that North Korea has begun peace overtures.

The talk started 48 hours ago, after the first full reports of General MacArthur's progress in the Inchon beachhead.

Efforts to get confirmation from a reliable source were unsuccessful

Dr. Pattabhi Says Goodbye

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18 (PTI):—The new All-India Congress Committee met here today at 2-45 p.m. with the out-going President, Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the Chair. The proceedings began with the singing of "Vande Mataram" in chorus by women volunteers.

The new President, Mr Purushottamdas Tandon, accompanied by Mrs. Tandon, arrived soon afterwards and was greeted by the gathering with cheers. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari extended him a hand before Mr. Tandon ascended the dais.

Portraits of national leaders decorated the walls of the corrugated iron sheet structure of the pandal, which was panelled by white khaddar.

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, members of the Central Cabinet and members of the Working Committee sat on the dais. Sardar Patel was seated on a chair

HANDING OVER

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya after his valedictory address in Hindi garlanded Mr. Tandon and vacated the Chair.

Dr. Pattabhi said the day for which he had been waiting had come, and he was handing over charge to his successor with honour—"though not with much credit".

The performance of national duty, he said, was beset with grave complications, "and if you can but keep well intact, you have perhaps more than succeeded in your job".

It had been his ardent desire to function unobtrusively; yet they had to face many difficulties incidental to the implementation of the new constitution of the Congress. He could not say that the Congress had added to its reputation, or been able to keep its credit intact in this arduous task. Elections on the basis of adult franchise in the domain of a non-official organisation were a daring experiment in national morals, "which may not be condemned by a wise man but which cannot be considered a success by a truthful man"

Dr. Pattabhi added: "My successors

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 7.)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CORRUPTIONISTS' VICTORY

Mr. M. S. CHALLA of 680, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, regrets to submit to Government his Conclusion that he Must Quit Bharat, wherever he can be provided with Exchange. Letters will be posted to the same Addresses as notified on 15-12-1949 in this Paper on the 29th inst.

M. S. CHALLA

19-9-50

2106

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, who was carrying on business in partnership with RAMCHANDRA VALAD KANYALAL and LAXMICHANDRA VALAD KANYALAL, under the name and style of Messrs. RAMCHANDRA LAXMICHANDRA as Merchants and Commission Agents at 191, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, retired from the said partnership as from 2nd January, 1947 and that since that date, I am not liable for any debts or liabilities incurred by the said firm or the continuing partners thereof.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1950.

BASANTLAL VALAD TOTARAM BAJORIA.

(8736)

NOTICE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

HOURS OF BUSINESS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, with effect from the 20th September, 1950, until further notice, the hours of business of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will be as follows: -

ON WEEK-DAYS

10-45 A. M. to 2-15 P. M.

ON SATURDAYS

10-45 A. M. to 11-45 A. M.

The clearing timings will continue unchanged from Mondays to Fridays. There will, however, be no clearing on Saturdays.

L. R. BHANDARI
Manager.

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 18th September, 1950.

(8746)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on TUESDAY, the 19th September and MONDAY, the 25th September, 1950, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3-30 p.m. and 9-00 p.m. on account of the Ganpati Immersion days.

SANDHURST ROAD — from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to Chowpatty.

CHOWPATTY — from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road;

HUGHES ROAD — from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road;

FRENCH ROAD — from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road.

HARVEY ROAD — from its junction with Chowpatty to Hughes Road.

VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD — from Cawasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction, (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west i. e. towards Chowpatty);

GIRGAUM ROAD — from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction.

MARINE DRIVE — from its junction with the road leading from the foot overbridge between Churchgate and Marine Lines Railway Station to its junction with Chowpatty;

CHARNI ROAD — from Portuguese Church to its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road shall be closed to east bound vehicular traffic (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

CADELL ROAD — from its junction with Old Prabhadevi Road to its junction with Keluskar Road (North).

RANADE ROAD — from its junction with Gokhale Road (North) to its junction with Cadell Road;

SHIVAJI PARK ROAD NO. 4. — from its junction with Gokhale Road (North) to its junction with Shivaji Park Road No. 3.

SHIVAJI PARK ROAD NO. 3. — from its junction with Gokhale Road (North) to its junction with Ranade Road;

KELUSKAR ROAD — Keluskar Road from its junction with Gokhale Road (North) to its junction at Shivaji Park;

KELUSKAR ROAD (NORTH) — from its junction with Cadell Road to its junction with Keluskar Road (South).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will proceed along the following roads:

WALKESHWAR TO FORT via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, Over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.
Frere Bridge (Grant Road Bridge) is closed to west bound vehicular traffic i. e. no entry from Lamington Road.

CHOWPATTY FOOT OVERBRIDGE will be open to pedestrian traffic going towards the sea face upto 6-30 P. M. and all persons returning from the sea face before this time will proceed to Sandhurst Bridge; from 6-30 P. M. this bridge will be open only to persons returning from the sea face. All persons wishing to go to the sea face after 6-30 P. M. will proceed via Mathew Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

PARKING PROHIBITED. Parking of vehicles along Girgaum Road (Kennedy Bridge) north of Sandhurst Road, on French Road from its junction with Chowpatty to its junction with Sandhurst Bridge, New Queen's Road, Harvey Road from Hughes Road to Nana's Chowk is prohibited.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

M. M. CHUDASAMA,
Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1950.

(8733)

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the half-year ended 30th September, 1950. The Preference Share Register will be closed from 1st to 10th October, 1950, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after 10th October, 1950, to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 30th September, 1950, or in accordance with their instructions.

T. LESLIE MARTIN
Managing Director.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
19th September, 1950.

(8734)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS
will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER,
M & S. M. RAILWAY,
MADRAS 3,

for BALLASTING, WORKING OF MATERIAL AND BALLAST TRAINS, ETC., in connection with RELAYING GADAG—SHOLAPUR BRANCH — HUBLI DISTRICT (vide details below) up to 12 hours on THURSDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1950.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Approximate value of work.	Amount of earnest money to be paid.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	III-stage 45 miles from mile 87.25 to 130.95	46,000/-	900/-
2.	IV stage — 47 miles from mile 130.95 to 176.55.	62,000/-	1,200/-

Tender forms will be issued on application on payment in cash of Rs. TEN PER SET. No tender form will be supplied after WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OCTOBER 1950.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Madras 3.

(8739)

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY,

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS.

From 20th September, 1950, and until further notice the Bank of India Limited will be open for business at its Head Office and Bombay local and Suburban Branches as follows:—

Head Office, Bullion Exchange Branch, Colaba Branch, Kalbadevi Branch and Malabar Hill Branch:	From MONDAYS to FRIDAYS: 10.45 A. M. to 2.15 P. M. On SATURDAYS 10.45 A. M. to 11.45 A. M.
Andheri Branch and Bandra Branch:	From MONDAYS to FRIDAYS: 9.30 A. M. to 2.00 P. M. On SATURDAYS: 9.30 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.

NO CLEARING will take place on Saturday and, therefore, cheques paid in late on Friday and during Saturday will be cleared on the following business day.

For THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,
A. C. CLARKE.
General Manager,

Bombay,
18th September, 1950.

(8744)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 44428 and 75166 in respect of —139— Ordinary shares Nos. 147277/147401 and 580104/580117 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. (IN Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the name of Nasservanji Hormusji Contractor and Mrs. Dhunbai Nesservanji Contractor (now deceased) have been lost, mislaid or destroyed.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 19th Sept. 50.

(Sd.) NASERVANJI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR

(2103)

THE BOMBAY EXCHANGE BANKS' ASSOCIATION

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS.

FROM 20th September, 1950, until further notice the Members of the above Association will be open for business as follows:—

MONDAYS to FRIDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 2-15 P. M.

SATURDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 11-45 A. M.

(8724)

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR invites Architects and Sculptors in India to submit designs in competition for a proposed Martyrs' Memorial at Patna to cost about 2 lacs. The Memorial is to commemorate the memory of a number of students who sacrificed their lives outside the Patna Secretariat building during the 1942 movement. The Indian Institute of Architects has nominated Mr. G. B. Mhatre of Bombay to act as the assessor. It is also proposed to nominate an eminent Sculptor to advise the assessor in making the awards.

Premiums of (1st) Rs. 2,000/-, (2nd) Rs. 1,000/- and (3rd) Rs. 500/- will be awarded to the first three successful competitors respectively. For executing the winning design the successful competitor will be paid the appropriate professional fee.

The Architectural staff of the Bihar Government and persons associated with the assessor or the sculptor adviser to the assessor would be precluded from participating in the competition.

The schedule of requirements and particulars of site, etc. can be had on application from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/-. The latest date for applications for the particulars is October 15th next, and the closing date for the receipt of designs is the 30th December 1950.

(Sd.) V. N. PRASAD.
Government Architect & Town Planner,
Bihar, Secretariat, Patna.

(8738)

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

PUBLIC NOTICE

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS IN BOMBAY.

WITH EFFECT from the 20th September, 1950, till further notice, the business hours of the Bank shall be as under:—

From MONDAYS to FRIDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 2-15 P. M.

On SATURDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 11-45 A. M.

Cheques received late for clearing on Fridays as well as on Saturdays will be cleared on the following Mondays.

V. M. THAKORE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1950.

(8745)

NOTICE

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS.

From 20th, September, 1950, until further notice, the hours of business at the Head Office and all the Local Offices of the Bank will be as follows:—

MONDAYS to FRIDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 2-15 P. M.

SATURDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 11-45 A. M.

As there will be no clearing on Saturdays, Cheques drawn on other Banks deposited late on Fridays and on Saturdays will not be cleared till the following working day.

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Bombay,
18th September, 1950.

(8737)

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1950, the Bank will be open for business at its undernoted Offices between the hours of 10-45 A. M. and 2-15 P. M. on week days and 10-45 A.M. and 11-45 A. M. on Saturdays.

Bombay Local Head Office

Byculla Branch — Bombay
Sandhurst Road Branch — Bombay
Mandvi Branch — Bombay
Dadar Branch — Bombay

2. Cheques received on Saturdays, and after Clearing hours on Fridays, will be cleared on the following Monday.

3. The Bank's Safe Deposit Vault at the Local Head Office, Apollo Street, will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 6 P. M. on week days and 10-30 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Saturdays from the above date.

By Order.
H. N. W. LAUGHLAND.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th September, 1950.

(8742)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1950, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

H. N. W. LAUGHLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th September 1950.

(8735)

Jayaprakash - Narayan's Car Stoned

SEVEN MAZDOOR SABHA WORKERS INJURED

BOMBAY, Monday.

SEVEN workers of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha were injured when the car carrying Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, noted Socialist leader, round the labour area of the city, was mobbed and stoned by a group of textile workers at Ghorupdeo this morning. The injured were removed to the hospital where they are now reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Fortunately none in the car was injured, neither was the car itself damaged. A few arrests are being made by the police in this connection.

Mr. Jayprakash who started for a two-hour tour of the labour area was accompanied by Mr. M. Harris, a Socialist leader of the city, Mr. Raja Kulkarni, Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and three other members of the Socialist Party He was accorded a hearty welcome by the textile strikers all over the labour area.

After traversing the length of the labour zone via Lal Baug, Poibavdi, and Parel, when the car arrived at Gorebhdev, it was mobbed and stoned by some workers, who fortunately failed to hit the car.

The car was quietly driven away to Kurla, where hundreds of textile strikers had a "darshan" of their leader. Nothing happened during the return journey, and Mr. Narayan arrived safely at the office of the Socialist Party in the city.

Members of the Socialist Party and the Mill Mazdoor Sabha attribute the unfortunate incident to the Congress-dominated Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sabha, whose stronghold, they say, is the particular area in which the incident occurred.

The textile strike situation in the city has been reported to have shown a slight improvement, according to the communique of the Director of Publicity, Bombay. The total number of workers, according to him, who reported for duty, today was 22,600 as against the previous day's figure of 19,000. Seven mills are working fully and 14 partially. The rest are all closed.

STONE THROWING

There were stone-throwing incidents near the Khatau Mills, the Western India Spinning Mills and the Great Eastern Mills in the morning. In some cases glass-panes were broken.

Govind Dhondu Gulbagarka, a mill hand was assaulted yesterday near the Parel Cross Lane by some unknown persons.

In another case of serious assault, near Naigaum Cross Lane Gajanand Avaji Gajjar, a mil-hand, was set upon and stabbed in the abdomen by six persons, while he was returning home from work. He was seriously injured and was removed to the hospital, where his condition is reported to have been serious.

Eight Socilist leaders including Mr. Vinayak Purohit, General Secretary of the Press Employees Union and Mr. P. Parasnath, president of the BEST Workers' Union, were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

Gwalior Firing Enquiry

ASSOCIATE PUBLIC, SAYS TRIKAMDAS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shri Purshottam Trikamdas, Chairman of the Gwalior Enquiry Committee has issued the following statement:

"I have just seen the resolution of the Madhya Bharat Government appointing Mr. Justice Dixit to enquire into the incidents culminating in the firing on students outside the Moti Mahal Secretariat on the 9th August 1950. It is a matter of regret that the incidents of rioting, looting and arson of a communal nature which took place on the 10th August 1950 and the allegation that the Police and Military failed to act although some of the incidents took place in their presence is not a subject matter of enquiry.

"In matters of enquiry of incidents of this nature it is not enough that an impartial enquiry should be ordered but the people should also feel satisfied that the enquiry in fact would be utterly impartial. While I have nothing to say against Mr. Justice Dixit, it would have been preferable to associate with him non-official public representatives in order to allay any fears regarding the nature and the scope of the enquiry.

"In view of the appointment of Mr. Justice Dixit the work of enquiry entrusted to the Committee consisting of myself and Shri Sarangdhar Das M. P. and Prof. Mukut Bihari Lal of Banaras University, so far as the incidents of the 9th August are concerned will for the time being be suspended. The Committee will however continue its enquiry into the incidents of 10th August 1950 in the near future."

Shri M.M. Naik-Nimbalkar

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Industries and Labour, left for Nasik this morning. He will return to Bombay on September 22 and then leave for Poona the following day.

Another Strike Ballot

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, said here today that the General Council of the Federation will meet in Madras on October 14 to consider the desirability of holding a strike ballot on labour legislation and other important issues.

Penicillin And Streptomycin

PRICE FIXATION

BOMBAY, Monday.

There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding fixation of prices by Government for the sale of Penicillin and Streptomycin through Government agencies.

In regard to Penicillin all the stocks intended for sale in the State of Bombay are taken over by Government from the importers at a price which is determined by Government after allowing the importers a margin of profit which is much less than what was obtained by them previously. The Penicillin manufactured by various firms is so obtained at different prices.

For instance the prices of Penicillin G. Crystalline (5 lakh units) vary according to different brands, from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 1-11-4 per vial. These prices are pooled and a weighted average price of Rs. 2-1-9 inclusive of a charge not exceeding 12-1|2 per cent to cover overhead and other incidental charges such as freight, breakage, etc. is obtained. The average price is in every case less than the maximum retail rate fixed by the Government of India and is revised from time to time according to the reduction in the manufacturer's price.

STREPTOMYCIN

Regarding Streptomycin, the position is quite different. The distribution of Streptomycin by the importers through the normal trade channels is not interfered with excepting that by mutual agreement with the importers the Government of Bombay takes over from them 25 per cent of the supplies intended for the State and sells the drug at the scheduled rates. This arrangement was made as it was found that Streptomycin was not available except at exorbitant prices.

The measure which was intended merely to control prices and not to meet the entire demand through Government agency only as in the case of penicillin has already resulted in bringing down the prices to the level prescribed by the Government of India.

Traffic Arrangement On Ganpati Immersion Days

BOMBAY, Monday:

In view of the closure of the roads leading to Girgaum and Dadar Chowpatis for vehicular traffic between 3-30 and 9 p.m. on September 19 and 25, on account of Ganpati Immersion Days, members of the public travelling in vechicles to or from the north of the Island are advised to proceed via Mohamedali Road and Parel Road instead of Via Queen's Road and Hughes Road to save themselves delay and inconvenience. They are also advised not to use Marine Drive during that period on these two days.

Arrangements will be made this year also on the two Ganpati Immersion Days to collect the children separated from their parents amongst large crowds, in the corner of the Wilson College Compound. The names of such children will be announced by loudspeakers.

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai

BOMBAY, Monday.

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave for Nasik on September 20 and return to Bombay the following day and not the same day as announced earlier.

Governor Of Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, and Rani Maharaj Singh will not be in Bombay until early in November 1950.

STONE-THROWING NEAR GHORUPDEO

More Workers Report For Duty

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Director of Publicity in a Press note says: About 28,000 workers reported for duty in 27 textile mills working in the city today, during the two shifts all mills working fully and 16 partially.

A Socialist spokesman is reported to have said that the Police did not make any attempt to prevent assaults though they were nearby, when an incident of stone-throwing occurred near Ghorupdeo today. This is wrong. Police acted promptly and dispersed the crowd, thus averting an ugly situation. It was noticed that the strikers, which they were following their leaders, picked up pieces of wood when they were near Ghorupdeo and this caused excitement in the crowd around and led to mutual stone-throwing.

Between Parel and Lalbaug, some persons entered a running tram car and shouted at some of the Khadi-clad men who were in the tram. Incidents of the removal and burning of Gandhi caps were reported from the Kalachowki area. The police had to make a mild lathi charge to disperse the crowd indulging in the removal and burning of Gandhi caps near Jai Hind talkies. One person was arrested red-handed. A mill worker was assaulted in the Bholwada area. Five persons were arrested. Stone were hurled at 2 mills—one in Agripada and the other in the Kalachowki area. The workers of a mill in Kalachowki replied to stones with stones. Some window glasses were broken but no one was injured.

WE WERE NOT READY TO PAY BONUS

Millowners' Chairman's Reply To Jayaprakash

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following statement:

It is a matter of great surprise that a public man of the status of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan should have given expression to an irresponsible statement to the effect that majority of millowners were willing to pay bonus and that but for Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, the strike would have been settled long ago. The decision to file an appeal over the Award of the Industrial Court was the result of the unanimous decision of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, and on behalf of the Committee of the Association, I categorically deny that any members of the Association were willing to pay bonus. As regards the attitude of Government, they put as much pressure as they could on the millowners to make payment of the first instalment of bonus on 14th August; if necessary, under protest; and even went to the extent of threatening penal action if the first instalment was not paid. The millowners informed Govt. that they would avail themselves of all the remedies open to them under the Constitution to obtain a stay order, but assured Government that they would not take any action which was not strictly according to law. After the appeal was filed, and while submitting the application for stay order to the Labour Appellate Tribunal, the Millowners' Association offered to pay, in agreement with the Representative Union, who was a party to the proceedings, an advance against future wages to be adjusted against bonus, if any, awarded by the Tribunal. It is therefore, obvious that there is no truth whatsoever in the statement made by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan.

Village Improvement Prizes

BOMBAY, Monday.

Village improvement prizes for the work done in 1949 for Bijapur and Kanara District have been announced. In Bijapur District, the first prize went to Sulibhavi in Hunagund Taluka, the second to Bidarakundi in Muddebihal Taluka and the third to Kakhandi in Bijapur Taluka. In Kanara District, Badangad in Sirsi Taluka won the first prize, Bankikodla and Hannehalli (one unit) in Kumta Taluka the second and Harganaalli in Mungod Taluka the third. The first prize is of Rs. 200, the second of Rs. 150 and the third of Rs. 100.

Bankikodla and Hannehalli are two separate villages but they did the improvement work jointly

17 SOCIALISTS AND 5 REDS FACE TRIAL

Dange Among Accused Produced Before Court

BOMBAY, Friday.

SEVENTEEN Socialists and five Communists including Mr. S.A. Dange, Mrs. Usha Dange, Mr. Bhagwan Thorat who were arrested by the city police for alleged defiance of the Police Commissioner's ban on meetings on Friday last, were today produced before Mr. V. M. Gehani Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court when their bail period was further extended.

The Socialists were arrested for allegedly attempting to hold a meeting in defiance of the ban at Shankar Pupala Road, Kamathipura on Friday evening, while Mr. Dange and other four Communists were arrested by the Kalachowki Police when they attempted to hold a meeting at Kalawadi. The arrested persons were subsequently released on bail.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 8 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 6 1369.
Parsi: Farvardin 17 1320.
Sunrise 6-27 a.m., Sunset 6-39 p.m.
Hightide 05-44, 17-01 Lowtide 11.56 23-47.

Engagement

ROTARY CLUB, Meeting at Green's Hotel, First Floor 1-45 p.m. Mr. C. H. Bhabha will speak on "Some Aspects of Employer-Labour Relations".

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali—7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 9 Gujarati—8-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7 30 a.m 7-30 p.m. Marathi—8 30 a.m 12-50 p.m. 9 Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15 8-15 p.m. Tamil—7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15. Telugu — 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu — 9 to check.
a m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m., 07-45 Hindi by radio. 08-15 H Khan, bharav, 12-45 Tantrakari, 12-50 A Kapadia, G bhajan, 13 40 Modern classics, 14-10 Concert hall, 16-20 School broadcast, 17-00 H Khan, bhimpalas. 17-30 M. V. Tranekar, tabla, 17-45 A Kapadia, G geets, 18-10 A Navsariwala, G pads, 18-20 R Nadkarni, kh., 18-40 Homa Shirali, puria, 19 00 Day's topic, E, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Homa Shirali bihag, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 B H Bukhanwala's G play "Atmana Ansu". 21-15 A Kapadia, G geets, 21-40 Debate on "Modern trends in art and literature" bet. Dr. D G Vyas (Bombay) and A Rangacharya (Dharwar), 22-00 Cheek to check.

VARIATIONS. 353m.—07 30 a.m. Mangal prabhat 07-40 Pres. 08 00 M V Thanedar, tabla, 08-45 G Bhobe, M songs, 13-00 G Bhobe, M bhavgeet, 13-10 God gani 13 50 Kesarbai Bandodkar, M songs. 14-10 R. Nadkarni, gaud sarang, 17-30 For children, HU, 18-00 G Bhobe, M pad. 18-20 Villagers' prog. in M, and 18-50 in K, 19-20 V. G. Bhatkar, abhang, 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi by radio 20-30 R. G. Sardesai Sports review, M, 20-45 P. S. Rege, poetry recitation, M, 21-00 Kesarbai Bandodkar, M pad, 21-30 Film songs, 22 00 Kesarbai Bandokar, cl. music. 22 30 H. Khan, cl. music.

BARODA

250m., 07-30 Raag ranjan, 07-45 Progs., 07-50 C Parikh, folksongs, 08-15 M Potdar, Pad, bhavgeet, 08-30 C. S. 18-10 M Potdar, bhajan, 18-20 C S Nanavaty, bansari, 17-30 C. Parikh, folk songs, 17-45 C. D. Choksi, music, Nanavaty, basari, 18-30 For Rural Listeners 19-00 G Geets 19-15 As in Ahmedabad 19-30 C. S. Naravaty Bansari 19-45 C D Choksi, kh. Shankara, 20-00 C Parikh, G folk. songs, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Film songs, 20-45 M Potdar, light music, 21-30 N K Pathak's G feature, 21-40 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

3261m., 0730 B Shah, bhajans, 07-40 Progs., 07-45 Vedana, 08-15 As in Bardoa 17-30 As in Baroda 17-45 H Mahomad G. Ghazals, 18-10 As in Baroda, 18-30 Geet sudha, 18-45 R. Pathak, el. music, 19-00 H Mohammad. G ghazals, 19-15 C V Shah's G talk on "Malav Lake". 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Geeta Roy, 20-30 R Pathak, classical music. 20-45 B Shah g geets, 21-30 As in Baroda, 21-40 Debate on modern trends in art and literature (Bombay relay).

GOA

31.22 m.—7-00 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock 9 Drifting on cloud, 9-15 Radio Goa Glee Club, 9-30 Music for you 9-45 Curtain call, 10-0 Meet the band, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Tune time 11-00 Concert hall of air, 12-00 p.m. Symphonic swing 12-15 Hawaiian melodies, 12-40 Concert favourites, 12-45 In 3/4 time, 1-00 Request prog. 2-00 Concert hall of air, 3-00 Hindi film music, 5-00 Urdu prog. 6-00 Divertimento, 6-30 Airlane melodies 6-45 Keynotes by Calre, 7-00 Hit parade 7-30 Radio Goa bandstand.

Inter-Station Discussion

BOMBAY, Monday.

The 3rd Inter Station discussion in the series "Across Boundaries" will be broadcast from Bombay and Dharwar on September 19, at 9-40 p.m.

The discussion will be on "Modern Trends in Art and Literature". Shri D. G. Vyas, a well-known art critic, and Adya Rangacharya an author, will speak from Bombay and Dharwar studies of All India Radio, respectively.

The programme will be heard on 24.4, 41.44, 353, and 61.98 metres.

LIBERALISATION OF ART SILK YARN IMPORTS

Fillip To The Industry

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE liberalisation of import licencing for artificial silk yarn by Government of India has given a fillip to the silk industry which has been in the doldrums since the beginning of this year.

The Commerce Ministry of India recently announced the raising of monetary ceiling limit for the import of artificial silk yarn from Rs 5.88.00,000 to Rs. 11,07,40,000 for the half yearly period of July-December The industry was faced with shortage of yarn from January this year, and it was even feared that many mills might have to be closed down, if sufficient quantities were allowed to be imported.

The industry, which has to depend wholly on foreign countries for the supply of art silk yarn, has been consuming increasing quantities of yarn since the termination of the last war.

IMPORTS

The imports of art silk in 1947-48 totalled Rs 5.52 crores, in 1948-49 Rs. 12.82 crores and in 1949-50 Rs. 10.45 crores. It is estimated that the requirements for the year 1950-51 would be somewhere about the value of Rs. 22 5 crores, for power looms as well as hand looms.

According to the Silk and Art Mills' Association here "the total requirements of art silk yarn of about 25.000 organised power looms are of the order about Rs. 18 crores."

Besides these, the requirements of the hand-looms have to be met, which are placed at about one-fifth of the requirements of the power-looms.

The new ceiling of Rs. 11.07 crores for the six monthly period of July-December is expected to enable the art silk manufacturing industry to meet its current needs adequately as well as to encourage the infant industry which was established a few years before the second world war.

Imports, allowed from soft currency areas, have been fixed at the ceiling limit of Rs. 10.07 crores worth of art silk yarn and from Japan, one of the major countries producing art silk yarn, at a ceiling limit of Rs 1 crore

MORE EXPORTS

It is understood that the Indian Government are keen that exports of Indian-made art silk fabrics should be encouraged as they will help to recover part of the foreign exchange spent on the import of yarn.

The possible markets for export of India's silk goods are Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, East Africa and the Persian Gulf ports.

Pakistan, which was once a flourishing market for Indian silk goods, is now practically closed, with the imposition of 60 per cent duty by Pakistan on silk goods from India. On the other hand, this has encouraged smuggling and it is reported that "a very large quantity was smuggled to Pakistan last year."

India's total export of artificial silk fabrics in 1949 totalled about 10,000,000 yards.

A rebate of 12 annas a pound on the export of art silk or yarn has already been announced. The import duty ruling at present is 35 per cent and valorem, which works out roughly at Rs. 1/6 a pound.

Despatch Of Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India to Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, British West Africa, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Egypt, Mediterranean countries, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on September 21, 1950 by P. & O. "Strathnaver". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 10 a.m. on September 21, 1950 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for British East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Union of South Africa will be made from Bombay on September 21, 1950 by B.I.S.S. "Khandalia". Mails ariving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on September 20, 1950 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

CHARGE OF FALSE REPRESENTATION

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Esplanade Police arrested over the week-end Jayantilal Agarwal, Managing Director of Francis Hubert (India) on a charge of false representation.

Police allege that the accused sold certain goods to a party but deposited the amount in his personal account. He is also stated to have compelled another person, by name, Maharaj Manbala Singh to part with Rs. 75,000 under false representation.

He was granted bail at the Esplanade Court today

Fair Weather To Continue

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have mainly fair weather with a few passing showers for the next 24 hours, the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau said today. Bombay's total rainfall is 57.8 inches which is 6.3 inches below normal.

Ahmedabad air-port received 12 inches of rain in 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today, the bureau reported. Ahmedabad city had nine inches, Deesa five inches; Baroda three inches; and Dohad two inches.

Bombay had a bright day and rainfall was scarce. Colaba recorded six cents and Santa Cruz one cent.

Widespread rain in Gujerat was due to a deep depression centred near about Ajmer, the Bureau said. It may move northwards and weaken.

PROF. SHAH NOT RETIRING

(From Our Correspondent).

MANDVI, Sept. 18.

The Delhi news about the retirement of Prof. K. T. Shah are not gaining any support in the informed circles over this place. It is further understood that he might be inclined to fight out the election for Parliament membership from one of the constituencies of Kutch.

It may be noted here that in reply to a query from a correspondent at Mandvi, Prof. Shah had observed last year that the question of his standing in the election from Kutch depended upon what he would see there during his visit. Prof. Shah made a tour of important places in Kutch just after this Press Conference last year.

Financial Assistance For Artisans

BOMBAY, Monday.

Individual artisans of proved merit will also be given loans by the Government of Bombay in future for the purchase of tools and equipment. The maximum amount of loan that will be given to an individual is Rs. 1,000. In the past, financial assistance was being given to "educated unemployed" artisans, to the members of the Industrial Cooperative Societies and to the members of Backward Classes.

Applications for loans should be addressed to the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, Poona.

HEAVY RAIN IN PUNJAB

All-India Weather

POONA, Sept. 18, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Monday:—

The deep depression over Rajasthan is centred this morning about 40 miles south-west of Ajmer. It is likely to move northwards. In association with it, rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in north Gujarat and locally heavy in the Punjab (India). There was also been widespread rain in east Rajasthan and local rain in west Rajasthan, west Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, coastal Andhra Desa and along the west coast.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TUESDAY, EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Rajasthan, the Punjab (India), west Uttar Pradesh, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Assam, coastal Andhra Desa and coastal Tamilnad. There will be local rain in Gujarat, Madhya Bharat, east Uttar Pradesh, north Bihar and along the west coast. The monsoon will be weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall will decrease in north Gujarat.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy to very heavy rain is likely in and near north and east Rajasthan and the hills of the Punjab (India) during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1950. and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Monday:—

Abu 69 — — — —. Ahmedabad 77 — — — plus 20.2, Ahmednagar 83 65 0 18.6 plus 2.6, Allahabad 92 79 0 35.9 plus 3.1, Ambala 82 74 0.4 33.0 plus 8.7, Aurangabad 82 66 0 21.2 minus 0.5. Bangalore 82 63 0 10.0 minus 5.7, Baroda 79 75 3.1 49.0 plus 16.8, Belgaum 76 65 0.1 51.9 plus 4.4, Banaras 91 79 0.1 41.0 plus 8.1, Bhopal 81 70 0 31.2 minus 12.3, Bhuj — 78 0 28.4 plus 16.4. BOMBAY 86 78 0.1 57.8 minus 6.3, Calcutta 91 79 0 42.2 minus 1.2, Cochin 82 75 T 89.1 plus 18.7, Coimbatore 89 70 0 5.1 8.7 0.1, Cuttack 89 77 0.1 38.0 minus 4.8, Darjeeling 68 57 0.3 129.7 plus 34.7, Delhi 80 74 1.0 39.7 plus 10.0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 68 0 31.1 plus 11.1, Indore 76 70 0.1 32.1 plus 2.1, Bhavnagar 84 77 0 20.4 plus 0.9, Jubulpore 89 73 0 43.4 minus 6.2, Kanpur 93 78 0 23.8 minus 6.2, Kolhapur 79 67 T 29.8 —. Lucknow 93 77 0 25.5 minus 7.9. Madras 94 78 T 16.0 plus 3.3, Mahableshwar 63 59 0.3 192.7 minus 50.3. Mussoorie 66 58 0.2 92.0 plus 20.7. Mysore 82 64 0 9.2 minus 2.0. Nagpur 87 71 0 25.7 minus 14.5. Ootacamund 65 47 0 23.4 minus 0.7. Patiala 81 74 0.3 26.6 —. Patna 89 79 0 35.9 minus 1.3. Poona 83 69 0 15.4 minus 2.1, Rajkot 86 78 0 26.8 plus 4.6. Ranchi 84 73 0 58.8 plus 14.6. Shillong 76 60 0.8 69.7 plus 19.2. Sholapur 86 66 0 17.1 minus 0.8. Simla 62 56 0.5 62.0 plus 17.9. Surat 80 78 0.2 28.8 minus 0.4.

IMPROVE CONDITION OF PRIMARY TEACHER

Dr. Nandi On How To Attract Best Talent

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE place of the primary or secondary teacher in society was prime concern, if the country was to achieve cultural and educational advancement, stated Dr. B. Nandi in the course of his presidential address at a function held under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal.

Dr. Nandi said that unless the economic conditions of the teacher were changed for the better, the teaching profession would not attract the best talents and education would suffer considerably.

Education as conceived today, was formulated with the object of providing an army of clerks to run the administration of the country. This state of affairs would continue unless efforts were made to remodel education according to the changed circumstances prevailing in the country, keeping in view two main objects, the first to give definite knowledge—reading, writing, languages and so on and the second to create those mental habits which would enable people to acquire knowledge and form sound and rational judgments for themselves.

FOUNDATION

Continuing Dr. Nandi said that the foundation of proper cultural development must be laid in the home, but owing to the low standard of education this vital neessity was not capable of Practical application and therefore the responsibility in the direction lay with the primary school. The primary teacher's economic condition ought therefore to be assured and only when would the profession attract the best talents in the field.

Improvement in the general conception of education could only be effected if there was a complete change of heart on the part of our politicians concluded the speaker. The only part that could be played by the citizen was to vote out of office those who refused to give education the place it deserved. This would only result if the living conditions of teachers was improved.

Boy Fatally Knocked Down By Car

BOMBAY, Monday.

Harindar Singh, a nine-year-old boy, was knocked down by a car at Goregoan this morning. He was removed to the K.E.M. hospital where he died.

The boy is the son of Mr. Gurucharan Singh, Assistant Director of Shipping, Government of Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Review Of Progress

BOMBAY, Monday.

Since the Government launched its policy of encouragement to organization of the various types of co-operative societies, particularly in the rural areas, considerable progress has been achieved. At the end of June last, there were 14.819 co-operative societies of all types in the State of Bombay. At the end of June last year, the number of co-operative societies in the State was 11,712. This means as many as 3,107 societies were registered during the co-operative year 1949-50.

FARMING SOCIETIES

The Government has sanctioned a scheme visualizing organization of 112 farming societies within a period of five years. These societies have been granted various facilities in the form of grant of forest or revenue lands, subsidies for purchase of heavy machinery like pumping sets as well as other financial and technical assistance. There are at present 89 better farming societies in the State. The total expenditure estimated, on the basis of 1 per cent of the total working capital of the rural primaries, is Rs. 4,17,000 and grants are payable to the societies after June 30, 1950.

In the rural areas, there are 8,993 Agricultural Credit, Thrift and Multipurpose Societies. There are 19 Primary Land Mortgage banks. The number of agricultural non-credit societies is 650. There are 174 Better Farming and Crop Protection Societies and 124 Supervising Unions and Taluka Development Boards. The total number of the rural societies thus works out at 10,301 as against 3,394 societies in the urban areas.

Jayaprakash To Leave For Calcutta Today

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, who came to Bombay to study the textile situation will leave for Calcutta on Tuesday morning.

TWO MEDICAL UNITS TO BE SENT TO ASSAM

City Relief Committee's Decision

BOMBAY, Monday.

TWO medical units with qualified doctors and adequate medical equipment would be sent to suffering Assam before the end of this week, according to a decision arrived at by the Assam Medical Relief Committee this evening.

The Committee, which met at the Sunderbai Hall, was presided over by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and was addressed by Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagvati and Dr. V. B. Yodh.

The Socialist leader said that without the combined efforts of the State, the people and the members of the medical profession no aid to Assam could succeed. He asked the Government in the name of suffering humanity to spend at least a sum of rupees one crore for the relief and rehabilitation of the thousands stricken by floods and earthquake.

POOR ATTENDANCE

Mr. Narain regretted the poor attendance at the meeting and he hoped that Bombay would keep up its past glorious record of rising up to the occasion and help their brethren in Assam.

As Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagvati gave the assurance that all facilities would be given to those medical students who wished to join the medical mission that would be sent by the Committee shortly.

Dr. Deshmukh said "to my mind relief to Assam was of more importance than all the farcical battle royals between secularism and communalism" in which the leaders of the country seemed to engage themselves.

DEFENCE FORCES SURPRISED

No Appeal Decision

BOMBAY, Monday.

A piquant situation seems to have arisen as a result of the Bombay Cabinet's decision not to go in appeal at yesterday's meeting, vis a vis the Prohibition Judgment.

Their categorical pronouncement that it was now a matter for the Centre, to consider how the Defence Forces, should get their drinks if they are keen on them, after the expiry of the interim permits, issued to Defence Personnel in Bombay State, is said to have created quite a flutter in Defence circles as they had placed all their hopes in this momentous meeting of the Bombay Cabinet, which had been apprised of the delicate situation arising out of the stoppage of drinks, to Army and other Defence Personnel, subsequent to the judgment.

Major General D. S. Brar, G. O. C. Bombay Area, asked by a reporter of this paper to give his reactions to the Cabinet's decision said, "I cannot say anything in the matter. It is now for the Central authorities to make the next move"

Commodore Jones the Navy Chief in Bombay, told our reporter that he also was not in a position yet to say anything on the matter and wanted time to get in touch with General Brar and other army authorities.

It will be recalled that soon after the High Court Judgment extending the scope of Prohibition to the Defence Services, the Home Minister of Bombay was met by the Defence Secretary to the Government of India, who had placed before him, the grievances of his department. This was follwed by a joint delegation of the Chiefs of the three services to the Prohibition Minister at Poona.

It would now appear that the restoring of the concession to use alcoholic drinks, as far as the Defence Personnel is concerned, is narrowed down to a straight issue between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. It may be mentioned that neither the President of the Republic nor the Indian Parliament are vested with the necessary powers to step into the breach caused by the Judgment and thus restore the lost privilege to the Defence Forces, as there is a clear directive in the Indian Constitution itself, laying down that Prohibition is a desirable and necessary reform for the whole of India.

Indications are not wanting to show how keen the Defence Services are, on getting back their drinks, without the interference of the State Excise.

GANDHI MEMORIAL SWIMMING TANK

BOMBAY, Monday.

A strong recommendation to the Municipal Commissioner to post a watchman near the Gandhi Memorial Swimming tank at Cadell Road, Shivaji Park, to prevent the use of the tank, which is under construction, was made by the City Coroner today.

The frequent use of the tank has resulted in three drowning incidents during the last week.

On Saturday last, Hanuman Prakash and Janardan Narayan Powasker, both aged 22 went to the half-constructed tank to wash their clothes. Both of them accidentally slipped into the tank and were drowned.

Three days prior to this incident, an 18-year-old boy also met with his death in the tank when he went there to take his bath.

The Jury recorded verdicts of accidental death in all the three cases.

SURGEONS TO MEET IN CITY

I. C. S. Convention

BOMBAY, Monday: The first convention of the Indian Chapter of International College of Surgeons will be held in Bombay at Seth G S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay 12, from Friday, September 29 to Sunday October 1, 1950 during which a series of scientific papers will be read and discussed.

The Conference will be inaugurated on Friday at 9 a.m. by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Government of India who will be specially coming over from New Delhi. There is a large number of Surgeons attending from all over India and eight surgeons from U. S. A. prominent amongst whom are Dr. Gariepy Dr. Delaney, Dr Smith and Dr. Wyeth.

Over 25 surgical papers will be read and some of them deal with very advanced fields of surgery 2such as brain tumors lung operations, operations on the oesophagus, prostate and fractured bones. This is the first conference of its kind and the number of papers that have been put up is itself a proof of its anticipated success.

During the conference an important social event will be a medical ball to be held at the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday from 8 p.m. onwards. This will be open to all members of the medical profession and senior medical students and will be held as far as possible under the patronage of H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay.

The International College of Surgeons is an organisation started in 1935 in Geneva, Switzerland and has now representative chapters in 22 countries. It runs a monthly journal of its own which is being published from New York. Most of the eminent surgeons all over the World are its fellows and it serves to promote growth of Surgery. It also gives reciprocal facilities to visiting surgeons and is based on the principle of the International Rotary Club.

Go To Villages And Uplift Poor

Dr. MEHTA'S CALL TO STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, today called upon the engineering student to go to the villages and utilise their knowledge and experience for the uplift of the poor, after the completion of their studies

The Minister gave this advice when he addressed the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, which he visited this afternoon. He was taken roun dthe institution by Mr. P.M. Joshi, Principal, who presided over th emeeting.

Dr. Mehta pointed out that engineers, like doctors, should concentrate their attention more on villages than on towns and cities, as the former needed their help most.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
(Indian Chapter).
Inauguration of Conference on Friday 29th September 9 a.m at Seth G. S. Medical College by The Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. All doctors and medical students welcome. Almost all surgeons from India and 8 from U.S.A. attending. Medical Ball on SATURDAY, 30th September, 8 p.m. at the Sir C. J Hall Rs. 5/ per head. Ladies Free.
Tickets available at Seth G S. Medical College. Few items of Indian Music and Dancing during the Ball.
VASANT P. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

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FILM STAR, KAMINI KAUSHAL, SUES

BOMBAY, Monday.

A SUIT filed by a wellknown film star Mrs. Uma Sood alias Kamini Kaushal to recover Rs. 28,125 from the Ranjan Pictures and others was transferred to the list of Long Causes by Mr. Justice Coyajee.

The plaintiff claimed this sum as being due to her under a contract of employment. Her case was that the firm agreed to pay her Rs. 17,500 on certain terms to work as an artiste in the film "Namoona", and if the picture fetched more than Rs. 3 lakhs she was to be paid Rs. 7,500 more. She worked in the picture from 20th October 1948 till 7th May 1949, and in accordance with the custom prevailing in the film industry she became eligible to receive additional three months wages namely Rs. 13,125 from 20th Feb. 1949 to 19th May, 1949. She received Rs. 10,000 and therefore she filed this suit to recover Rs. 28,125 from the defendants.

The first two defendants stated that according to agreement she was entitled to be paid for the number of days on which she had actually worked for the purpose of shooting of the picture from and after 20th Feb. 1949 at the rate of Rs. 364-9-4 per day on pro-rata basis on which usually payment was made to artistes.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiff failed to give best co-operation and to complete her part of the work. They therefore denied the plaintiff's claim and counterclaimed from the plaintiff Rs. 50,000 as damages which the defendants said they had suffered owing to the plaintiff's failure to attend to her work on some occasions.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE FIRST ROUND

The Congress Working Committee has, in its sessions conducted on Sunday and Monday, have passed seven resolutions which have cleared the air to a large extent. They are, in the main, a vindication of the stand taken by Pandit Nehru in his statement issued on the eve of the Nasik session.

The resolution on the foreign policy of India is a reiteration of the Jaipur resolution, and the Congress has been asked to endorse the stand taken by India on the Korean issue and her insistance that Communist China should have a seat in the United Nations. It is reasonable to expect that the plenary session will pass the resolution without any controversy. The future of foreign possession in India has assumed a new urgency in view of the intransigeance of the French Government and the open hostility of the Salazar Government to the aspirations of the people of Goa and other Portuguese possessions. The matter had recently been taken up on Government level with the Portuguese Government, and the Government of India has expressed its disappointment with the attitude taken up by the Portuguese Government. The French Government, while accepting the principle of a referendum, has been putting obstacles in the way of the people exercising their free will without restrain from the Government and Government-inspired hooliganism. A firm reiteration of the stand taken up by the people and Government of India that they will not allow a foreign Government to ride roughshod over the destinies of Indians who had the misfortune to come under their sway owing to historical accident must go a long way in disillusioning the French and Portuguese Governments that they can continue to rule as they please. This, the Working Committee has done, and the plenary session will do well to pass the resolution with unanimity, truly mirroring the state of the people's mind on this issue.

So far the subjects dealt with by the Working Committee were generally non-controversial. No differences were anticipated although the resolution on India's foreign policy must be particularly welcomed in view of criticisms of India's stand on Korea and Communist China in certain international quarters and also in certain interested Indian quarters where it was mischievously sought to be exploited only to embarrass the Government of India and especially the Prime Minister. The controversial issues were, mainly two; the problem of conducting the forthcoming General Elections and the question of India's position vis-a-vis Communalism and Pakistan. The first issue has to do with the constitution of the Congress and has to be dealt with by the A.I.C.C. In a sense it is the most vital of all issues because as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in his statement, his proposal is intended to strike at the evil of power-hunting which is the root and mainspring of the grave malady that has overtaken the Congress. Let us hope the A.I.C.C. will do what is, without doubt, most urgently needed.

It was on the communal issue that loud whispers were going the rounds suggesting the likelihood of differences inside the Working Committee even apart from those between Pandit Nehru and the newly elected President. The resolution of the Working Committee on the subject shows that Pandit Nehru has carried the day, and the resolution clearly affirms that the policy underlining the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, which Pandit Nehru had made an issue of confidence, will continue to be the policy of the Congress. The resolution after emphasising that all disputes between India and Pakistan should be solved by peaceful methods and without resort to armed conflict, goes on to say, "For this reason, among others, the Congress records its approval of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April 8, 1950 which represents a peaceful and effective approach to the solution of a very difficult problem and which is in keeping with the traditions and policy of the Congress. It is with this approach and in this spirit that such problems can be most effectively dealt with and can yield enduring results." And with words almost echoing those used by Pandit Nehru in his statement, the resolution says, "we cannot forsake our own policy in a spirit of retaliation. We have not only to treat our minorities with full justice and fairness, but should make them feel that they are so treated". For the present it is enough to say that the Working Committee has belied tendencious rumours regarding differences among members and risen to the challenge of the situation in complete response to "the traditions and policy" of the Congress that have been sanctified by the Father of the Nation. Thereby the Working Committee has vindicated itself as well as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But what has been won is only the first round. After all the present Working Committee is essentially composed of veteran and tried Congressmen who have attained the supreme honour of its membership by virtue of loyalty and faithful service to "the traditions and spirit" of the Congress and legacy of Mahatma Gandhi. If there is to be a fight it will be in the second and third round, that is in the subjects Committee and in the open Sessions. Let us hope the victory there too will be that of the Congress, the real Congress.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Police detained yesterday about 1,000 North Africans here after street demonstrations against the recent ban on the Algerian Nationalist paper "Free Algeria".

"Police said the North Africans were being held for "identification checks."

"Thirty people were stated to have been wounded in clashes between the police and demonstrators.

Similar demonstrations took place in Marseilles where three policemen were wounded in the clashes. About ten people were also wounded.

* * *

From the Congress Working Committee resolution on Foreign Policy: "While aggression in any shape of form has to be resisted it must be remembered that the aim of the United Nations to which India in common with other nations, is committed, is the maintenances of peace.

Yes, yes yes. But no too. The aim of the U. N. is not, is it, to resist aggression in every shape or form.

* * *

In a counter-attack against Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, President of the Pakistan Awami Muslim League, asserts that "the diplomatic world is not blind and countries know exactly where Pakistan stands".

Mr. Suhrawardy is quite right. But then Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan is also right in suggesting that the diplomatic world reacts favourably to Pakistan. You see, it—we mean the International World which Mr. Liaquat Ali meant—has persuaded itself of, shall we say, Pakistan's possibilities.

* * *

"Does he", Mr. Suhrawardy asks Mr. Liaqat Ali, "think that diplomats in Karachi are favourably impressed by shacks of refugees and their poverty, by lack of industrialisation, education, health services, of increasing taxation and lower incomes and savings and by a decline in morale of administration, by nepotism and jobbery?"

And by theocracy in the middle of the twentieth century.

But sh—sh—sh Mr. Shurawardy.

* * *

As a result of recent U. N. operations both the Seoul Radio and the radio at Pyongyang, North Korean capital, are reported to have gone off the air.

By way of "security blackout" or insecurity silence?

* * *

In the speech, which raised a lot of pother and even forced the Indian delegate to lodge a strong protest, M. Jacob Malik is reported to have asserted that the United States was in the habit of sending its emissaries and missions wherever it desired and added "this it can do with its satellites but when you are dealing with free countries it cannot be permitted."

Which, of course, happens er—differently inside the Iron Curtain.

* * *

Mr. Hubert Humphrey, a Democratic Senator, urges President Truman to go before the U. N. General Assembly and explain the United States policy towards Asia in "clear and understandable language."

And in respect of everything?

ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE CONGRESS

By P. C. Jain

WE have had three year's experience of independence and by now have a clearer realisation of our resources, capacities, and requirements. In the past the economic policy of the Congress was based on high ideals and platitudes. It was partly for this reason that resolutions of the A.I.C.C. were expressed in vague and general terms. The Congress can do much better now.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONALISM

In all the previous resolutions the A.I.C.C. assumed that the capitalist form of industrial and agricultural organisation is fundamentally vicious. No good can be expected from private enterprise. It was on the basis of this assumption that a progressive policy of nationalisation of industry, trade and agriculture was recommended. It is an academic question whether capitalism is good or bad Much can be said on both sides. The real question which the A.I.C.C. has to consider is whether experience in the first three years of independence shows that a policy of nationalisation is likely to be successful in India at the present time. There does not appear to be much ambiguity about this matter. Experience has convinced us that the Central and State Governments in India do not have money, trained personnel, and entrepreneurial skill necessary to nationalise industry and trade on any large scale. The Government officials have not shown initiative and enterprise in setting up factories. This is clear if we study the history of industrial enterprise launched by the Central and State Governments. Not one of them has as yet matured in spite of three years having passed. While these state enterprises have not yet matured the Congress resolutions for progressive nationalisation of private enterprise and Government efforts to put this into operation have scared away private enterprise.

MIXED ECONOMY

The consequence is that as revealed by statistics of company floatations, applications received by the Controller of Capital Issues and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, new industrial enterprise has been thoroughly discouraged. No one seems to be anxious to start a new factory. There has been a serious reduction in national savings and the process of capital formation. The Government of India have realised the danger of their policy of nationalisation. They have accordingly made a marked change in their industrial policy. In the policy announced in April 1948 industries were divided into certain categories some of which were exclusively reserved for the State, in others a period of 10 years was laid down after which the State could compulsorily acquire all the existing units in those industries, while in the other category where full sway was given to private enterprise the State could always set up units for itself. This policy was expected to take the country to the goal of nationalisation. But even this limited policy did not have success. In consequence the Government made many concessions in the Industries (Development and Control) Bill which has not yet become law. This Bill does not lay down any period after which the State gets the right of compulsory acquisition of all units in an industry. It recognises both private and State enterprises and only imposes some restrictions on the former.

Another very important question linked with this is that of State policy towards labour. The resolutions of the A.I.C.C. in the past have not shown a proper appreciation of realities of the situation so far as the true interests of labour are concerned. There has been a very wrong idea that all or most of the fault lies with the millowner. This is far from being the case. In the past few years while the wages of labour, including D.F.A., have increased by nearly 4½ times the labour efficiency has declined by 30 to 50 per cent. This cannot go on. No industry, whether it be under private enterprise or State owned and operated, can afford to pay labour a higher money wage unless the labourer works harder and more efficiently. The A.I.C.C. resolution on problem of fair wages should take full cognisance of this fact.

AGRARIAN REFORM

It is in the realm of agrarian reform that the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. have had greater success. In most of the States a considerable progress has been made towards the abolition of zemindari system. It is not unreasonable to hope that this process will be completed in most of the States before the A.I.C.C. meets in 1951. It has been estimated that the abolition of zemindari in Madras, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam will involve an area of nearly 173½ million acres and the payment of a compensation amounting to Rs. 414 crores. This is likely to cause a big upheaval in India's rural economy. The A.I.C.C. should devote its attention to the measures which should be taken to reduce the evil consequences of this huge process of transition. One very important matter in this connection is the replacement of the present form of peasant proprietorship by co-operative cultivation without which the abolition of zemindari is not likely to have much sense. Along with this it is necessary to organise rural credit on rational lines in order to help not only the cultivator but also the small scale producer and the village artisan. The chief task of national planning in the near future should be to re-organise India's rural economy and make concerted efforts to increase the output of both commercial and cash crops. The National Planning Commission has drawn up an ambitious programme with six different committees. In the past one very potent cause of failure of economic planning in India has been that the Government has tried to cover too much ground at one and the same time. The theory that economic planning to be successful should be all comprehensive does not seem to apply to India. In view of the various practical difficulties the Government should confine its attention to agriculture in order to increase production and reorganise rural economy and credit. The planning of industry, trade, and finance should only be of secondary importance for the time being. This will ensure that the best possible use is made of the available national resources.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Children's Libraries

Except for the two commendable examples of children's libraries, one at Baroda and the other conducted by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council during the school vacations only, children's libraries are practically unknown in India. Children's libraries in countries like England and America are achieving remarkable things. Through the agency of this institution the habit of disciplined reading and thinking is inculcated in children even from the very young age of three and upwards to ten. The success achieved in other countries and the popularity of special, book collections for children in especially America should be an eye-opener to us and should inspire us to benefit from the several years of experience that these countries have gained with special collections for children.

Children's libraries are especially indispensable in India where children even before they learn to read and write are victims of prejudices and class tensions inherited from an illiterate parentage. The only effective long term method of neutralising these prejudices and tensions is by greater knowledge and understanding on the part of children achieved through effective media such as simple and well illustrated printed material

A children's library differs from an adult or other special types of libraries in the three important aspects of a library, staff, books and patrons. The staff in a children's library should be child psychologists who have a thorough knowledge of the workings of child psychology and how to exploit that to the best advantage of the children themselves. The approach of the staff to the realization of the several objects will be conditioned by the understanding of the staff of the special aptitudes and tendencies of the children individually. Some children may show a greater aptitude for acquiring knowledge through discussion than through reading while others may show a greater liking towards creative writing, while yet some others may show a special tendency for acting. The collection in a children's library is special in that it contains more of pictorial illustration than printed material generally. A liberal use of colour in the illustrations gives added attraction to the matter intended to be conveyed. The binding of books takes an added significance in as much as children are mostly led by the external appearances of books. Bold types and a direct and simple style of writing are essential characteristics of a children's collection. The patrons pouring into a children's library are quite inexperienced in any walk of life and the impression that they gain in a library will completely colour their future attitudes towards life. Being of a very impresionable age children are completely influenced by what they see, read and think in a library.

Only a few months back the American library in the city organized and conducted a series of Children's Hour programmes over a period of a month. Children's hours were organized and conducted for children of different age groups. In preparation for the Hour the library was well decorated with colourful balloons. Musical records most appealing to the different age groups of children were played almost throughout the periods. As soon as the children arrived they were warmly received to be ushered into the library well prepared for them. Over a dozen tables were scattered an excellent collection of well illustrated American children's books. The material presented for reading to the children was unique in that it showed a cross section of what is being accomplished for children in the United States of America.

The collection included the series of story books with rich colour illustrations by Maud Petersham, to cite a few examples, The Story Book of Coal, of Corn, of Cotton, of Food, of Gold, of Iron and Steel, of Oil, of Silk, of Sugar, of Trains, of Transportation and of Wheels besides short biographical sketches like "George Washington" and "Abraham Lincoln" by Aulaire and short informative books such as "Electronics for Young People" by Bendick, "Travelling with Birds" by Boulton, "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Adventures of Hukleberry Finn" by Clemens, "Reading with Children" by Eaton, "We the Government" by Elting, "ABC Book" by Falls, "Fun With Cooking" by Freeman, "Winter Telling Stories" by Mariot, "Picture Book of Molecules and Atoms" by Meyer, "Little Geography of the United States" by Pyne, "Golden Treasury of Words" and scores of other richly illustrated and excellently presented children's material. The hour was the happiest one for librarians and parents of children alike to watch the young ones browse over books after books, some glancing over the pictures and some others settling down to a serious study. It was the happiest hour for the librarian to attempt to answer the various questions of the young ones regarding books, for instance, "Air such publications available in the market and if so what is the cost", "Can these publications be loaned to us for short periods", "What are the conditions of membership in the Library", and "What are the rules and regulations of the Library" and several other related questions. Quite unconsciously the children in such surroundings are won over to the library habit.

To add to the attraction during each of the children's hour periods children's films were shown to the audience. After each programme the audience increased in considerable number for the subsequent programmes and requests for the continuance of the programme became persistent.

Every one of us understands the importance of proper training for children in young ages. Yst strangely enough public enthusiasm and enthusiasm on the part of our Government seems to be lacking as far as the promotion of children's libraries is concerned.

Bombay has set an example to the other states by the establishment of their network of libraries over the entire province with a Central Library in Bombay, three regional libraries in Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad and scores of district and taluka libraries over the entire province. These Government controlled libraries should start Children's Sections in their libraries. Our dire need of the moment is eradication of illiteracy, not only the eradication of illiteracy but the devising of suitable means of preventing the literates from lapsing into illiteracy again through lack of continued use of printed material. An excellent opportunity for service lies before enterprising publishers in our country to start production of children's illustrated material.

The financial responsibility involved on the part of the Government will not run into crores as is the case in its other nation building activities but will be negligible compared to the long term benefits that will be achieved by embarking on a net work of children's libraries in co-operation with the existing network of libraries throughout the province.

—K. P. GANAPATHY.

Defying Bans

I read the letter published in your issue dated 13-9-50, written by Mr. Harris. In it, the socialist leader has tried his best to put all the blame for the strike incidents on the Government He charges the Government for provoking the strikers by putting a ban on meetings.

Even if for a moment we assume this proposition, is it not unwise on the part of these Socialists to try to defy the ban, when they are sure, it will result in firing and deaths, and have no effect on the Government. Are these leaders responsible for those who fall victims to this brutality on the part of the Government (as they call it)? Have the lives of these poor workers no value? Though they die at the hands of police or Home guards, are not these leaders indirectly responsible for it, even though they may not mean it?

To me, seems to be a Socialist plan of forcing the Government to stern action which they think would lower the prestige of the Congress Government in the eyes of the public. But I am sure that these leaders have been so persistingly taking the foolish steps (of defying bans everyday), that if they do not call off the strike and persist in following the same measures, their prestige will be lowered in the eyes of the public.

—R. G. B.

Why Blame Home Guards?

I have read in your 'Readers' Views a long letter by Mr. Harris who has put the whole blame of violence on the Home Guards. Such a statement could not have been made by anybody who is not a fanatic. The poor Home Guards, what have they done except their duty? If they fired they did it in self. defence One who has seen the shower of missiles with which the Home Guards were attacked will have no sympathy with anyone who criticised Home Guards for firing. If the show of an armed strength, as Mr. Harris says, is to provoke violence, it is a bad sign for the future. Proper 'bandobast' is necessary on such occasions and that bandobast can be construed to be provoking only by those who have lost all sense of reality.

—R. N. RAJAN.

Women's University Registration

Advertisements have appeared in the press for the registration of voters in the two electorates of the Women's University, which is now recognised by the Government by the Special Act of Legislature passed last year. Women have now to come forward in large numbers to help the University and take active interest in shaping its destiny. I therefore, request all women, who have passed the matriculation or any other equivalent examination to register their name immediately by sending Rs. 5/- annually or Rs. 150/- in lump sum to the Registrar, S. N. D. T. Women's University, Carnagy Road, Bombay before 23rd September I am sure all the graduates of the University will also register immediately by sending Rs. 10/-.

—D. K. KARVE.

Kurla Congress Affairs

The rift in the Kurla Congress started as a protest against the undemocratic and arbitrary action of the B. P. C. C. in selecting (2) members on the Corporation to represent Kurla without consulting the local committee. All the members save the President of the Kurla Congress sent in their resignations, condemning this as uncalled for interference by the D. C. C. and the B. P. C. C.

Neither the resignations were accepted nor fresh election was ordered, and to call that one Mr. V. V. Sule as unanimously elected the chief of Kurla Congress is distortion of facts This clearly indicated the attitude of the B. P. C. C. and D. C. C. towards the Kurla Congress affairs as one of apathy and vindictiveness.

The issue between the Kurla Congress and the D. C. C. has reached the stage of a crisis which deserves a through scrutiny. The entire responsibility lies with the B. P. C. C. to find a remedy within the framework of the Congress Constitution to bring about the disgruntled group of Congressmen into the fold and it will be only by giving a directive to the 2 members in the Corporation to resign from the councillorship and declare fresh elections to the Kurla Congress Committee.

On behalf of my 24 colleagues I appeal to the D. C. C. and the B. P. C. C. that they should not go against the wishes of the people's representatives.

—L. B. KUMAR.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

An Ugly Threat

The reprehensible remark made by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Governor of West Punjab, in his recent speech cropped a timely and strong rejoinder from Mr. Sultan Ahmed in India, but it was not a solitary instance of its type. On the occasion of the observance of Kashmir Day at Dacca, processions and demonstrations were given up by the Provincial Muslim League with the avowed object of avoiding panic among the minority community, but this "gesture" has proved illusory in the light of the resolutions passed at the Conference. For a resolution on Kashmir passed at a public meeting said among other things "we will not sit and wait any more"; and added to this was the pronouncement "all of us must be ready for all eventualities" made by Maulana Akram Khan, President of the League, in the course of his speech at the meeting. An attitude like this which reflects bellicosity must be deprecated as it is likely to vitiate the atmosphere, which is essential to the settlement of any issue by negotiations or arbitration. Such unrestrained and unstatesmanlike utterances carry a meaning which is not difficult to understand. The Government of Pakistan ought to take a serious notice of the growing mentality by which they are prompted.

Wrangle For Power

The Nasik session of the Congress provides a suitable occasion to look into the queer goings on in the affairs of some Provincial Congress Committees. The Secretaries in their report submitted to the plenary session of the Congress have pointed out how all is not well with some Provincial Congress Committees, but their remarks are confined to rivalries between Ministerialists and other Congressmen. But the aftermath of the Provincial Congress elections in Tamilnad has shown that the wrangle for power is dominant even in the Provincial Congress Committees. Mr. Kamraj Nadar, a dominating personality in Madras Congress affairs has been re-elected President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee after a rather close contest with Mr. C. P. Subbiah. Mr. Nadar did a gracious thing by nominating Mr. Subbiah and Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar, who had proposed Mr. Subbiah to the presidentship, to his committee. It is now reported that both of them have refused to work in the committee, the first one on the plea that the way in which he was nominated did not indicate that the President was eager for his co-operation, while Mr. Reddiar has turned down the offer as he was not consulted before the nomination even for "courtesy's sake". Thus the strike which is understandable in the hectic days of an election—though even that is regrettable when the election is confined to disciplined soldiers of the Congress —is kept alive, and most probably will be carried on with more vigour. It is a pity that Congress rivalries should be dragged into the open and revealed in such unseemly light, when there is every need to close the ranks. This tendency has to be curbed by the leaders and delegates assembled at Nasik.

Leave Labour Alone

George Bernard Shaw, who has recently undergone an operation is resting physically, but not mentally. A thinker of his calibre can never take mental rest as long as his intellectual faculties continue to function Shaw has denounced from his sick bed, capital levy and general strike as delusions and he has emphatically declared "we must root out of labour politics". Shaw has uttered a bitter truth to politicians as well as to labour leaders if they have ears to listen to him. Obviously he has gone directly against the aggressive tendency of politics to invade labour and to make it a handmaid of politicians. Whatever be the gain to political "ismites", they ought to remember that it is acquired at the cost of the interests of labour since the latter invariably gets split up into different political groups. Real political wisdom lies in helping labour of any category to organise itself and to look after its own interests undisturbed by the influence or lure of party politics.

Outvetoing Veto

The United States House of Representatives has set an unusual precedent in outvetoing the presidential veto. This would be the first incident of its type in the legislative annals of America if the decision of the House was upheld by the Senate. The occasion was a bill providing for removal of barriers against registration for citizenship of Japanese, Samdans and Koreans residing in the States or Hawaii. Originally the bill was so drafted as to grant rights of citizenship to them without reservation; and as such it had passed through the first reading in the House. Later the House was apparently persuaded by the senate in imposing certain conditions on registration and the bill thus amended was vetoed by President Truman. President Truman took a rational view of the question when he stood for unrestricted citizenship for the specified foreign nationals, whereas the House of Representatives, was weighed by suspicion and by the consideration of national security, while approaching a purely human problem. For the purposes of association with subversive organisations which was introduced later as a disqualification for registration, foreign nationals and Americans should have been placed on the same footing. There should have been no invidious discrimination for the sake of registration. President Truman took the view which was in accord with the concepts of democracy.

A Correction

The quotation from Gandhiji in Monday's editorial "Students and Politics" should have read "Students should avoid party politics, political strikes, coercive and secret ways and Communalism", not "Communism".

Food Scarcity And People

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the Maharashtra Youth Congress at Nasik on Sunday, made a passing reference to the food situation in the country and also to the sugar muddle and said that such things were not unusual in other countries but that the people of those countries co-operated with their respective Governments in overcoming difficulties. It was an example worthy of emulation by the people here. Every man and woman living in cities and distant villages in the interior knows very well the existing difficulties in connection with the supply of food. They do not get what they used to get in normal times and sometimes owing to short supplies they have to undergo untold difficulties. In some places where rationing is introduced, the supplies are made available either for a week or a month while at other places only one item either wheat or rice is given owing to short supply. Thus when supplies become scanty, the ration is reduced for that particular item. However, knowing well the situation, the people are adjusting themselves. They know that the Government is not growing food in this country but it has assumed the responsibility of distributing the available supplies and import foodgrains from foreign countries to meet the deficit. However, Pandit Jawaharlal says that the people in other countries co-operate with their respective Governments in overcoming difficulties. This implies people in this country are not co-operating fully with the Government. The reason for the lack of needed co-operation must be due to the defective distribution system. The other reason is explained by the issue of the recent Ordinance against anti-social activities which thrive in this country.

The measures so far taken by the Government against hoarding, profiteering and black-markets have failed to check anti-social activities. Thus it is imperative for the Government to see that equal and timely distribution is provided throughout the country. This will remove all traces of distrust in the efficiency of the Government machinery, and with the return of confidence, the people will be ready and anxious to offer effective co-operation to the Government in the manner required by the circumstances. This is one way of solving the problem to some extent but the final and permanent solution of the food problem entirely depends upon production. The Government has a plan to attain the state of self-sufficiency by 1952 but the time has come when each State must think of being self-supporting as far as possible. Therefore, each unit must strive to produce its own requirements and the Government should help in all possible ways. Let the people realise that unless they produce, they will perish. If public opinion on this line is created throughout the country, the question of food supply will be solved within a short time. There is enough agricultural land in this country to produce large crops. There is a huge supply of man power in this country. The agricultural land which has been impoverished must be provided with fine chemical fertilizers not only to increase the yield but to produce two crops in a year. Wherever possible the Government must make provision for the supply of water in every part of the country for agricultural purposes. To attain good and sufficient supply of water, a large number of wells with adequate supply of water must be provided. Individual farmers cannot undertake the large cost involved in boring operations and the aid given by the Government will be amply recovered in due course. There is also need for technical help which must be provided by the state free of cost and for the development of co-operative marketing. Unless high priority for food is granted on constructive lines which can yield best results in a short time, the hope of attaining self-sufficiency will not be realised.

Thought For The Day

Manliness is not merely courage; it is the quality of soul which frankly accepts all conditions in human life, and make it a point of honour not to be dismayed or wearied by them.

—DEAN CHURCH

CONGRESS APROVES INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

had sent letters to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson to solve the Korean conflict.

It was also in that very spirit that India, before freedom, had sent whatever help she could to countries like China and Spain who were fighting their freedom battles or facing other difficulties.

"India has told the whole world", said Pandit Pant, 'that world peace can be brought about only through the agency of the United Nations. For that it is essential that all nationals fully participate in it and co-operate with each other.

STAND ON KOREA

Alluding to India's stand regarding Korea, Pandit Pant said that it was the only right stand that she could take. Although it was true that the South Korean Government was dominated by the Americans and their President Syngham Rhee's party had lost in the elections, it did not in any way detract from the fact that North Korea was the aggressor. That was why India had supported the Security Council resolution.

But it should be clearly understood that India recognised today that the two Koreas represent one culture, one language and one people and India's uppermost desire was that they should be united as soon as possible.

On the question of Communist China's participation in the United Nations, Pandit Pant said that India's support in this respect was based on practicality and commonsense.

The new Government in China had shown its capacity and inherent strength by the way it had conducted the affairs of the Government after the complete collapse of the Kuomintang. There was no point in opposing. new China's claim to join the U.N. In fact, all nations had to understand that without the co-operation of China and Russia, two big nations, the U.N. would be able to serve no purpose.

Pandit Pant said that India had made it very clear that in supporting the Security Council resolution, she did not commit herself any way regarding the position in Formosa or Indo-China.

K.M.T. EXAMPLE

Declaring that no nation could prosper on mere foreign aid, Pandit Pant said that ultimately the people had to depend on their own initiative and resources. The example of Kuomintang China had shown that despite help that came in the shape of millions of dollars it collapsed. But that did not mean that India was unwilling to take help from other countries. What she was against was having outside help at the expense of compromising her position as a free nation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that the Congress should fully support Prime Minister Nehru's foreign policy of "non-committal non-alignment" as it had enabled India to lay the foundations of world peace.

"We now have more people to appreciate the significance of our stand. There is an influential section in the United States and the West which not only appreciates our policy in the United Nations, but commends it very highly," Prof. Ranga said.

Besides, Indian foreign policy was also drawing increasing support in the Middle East and South-East Asia, "They are glad to accept Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative to find peace through the United Nations."

Prof. Ranga said: "There is at present no escape from Nehru's policy and I believe we should continue this independent policy as long as we can, though it may deprive us from getting some material and financial benefits of siding particular blocs."

U.N.'S AIM

Mr. Biswanath Das (Orissa) moving an amendment to the resolution, said the United Nations' objective regarding Korea had not been clearly stated. The aim of the United Nations, he said, should be to free Korea from the "domination" of both Russia and America.

Mr. Alagurai Shastri (Uttar Pradesh) said that he had full confidence in Pandit Nehru as India's Foreign Minister, but he wanted the resolution to be "less ambiguous".

Mr. Mahabir Singh (U.P.) said the U. N. had not only failed to declare the aggressor in Kashmir, but had side-tracked the issue. He contrasted this with its "prompt" action against North Korea and said India should withdraw her support to the United Nations if this state of affairs continued.

Mr. Nathulal Jain (Rajasthan) asked why India had to protest against the bombing of "peace-loving people" of Korea by the United States. "No civilised nation in the world can shut its eyes to such barbarous manslaughter of innocent people," he said.

U.N.'S FAILURE

Mr. Sri Ram Sharma (Punjab) said that although India was one of the strongest supportes of the United Nations, that organisation had failed to solve certain issues affecting India, notably Kashmir. India should do her best to persuade the U.N. to keep an "open mind" on issues involving smaller nations.

Mr. Manchersha Awari (Nagpur) said India could not approve of the bombing of the civilian population in Korea, whether it was done by the U.N. forces, or the North Koreans.

Mr. Govind Dev Brahmachari said that the present policy pursued by the Government in regard to international affairs was "weak".

Moulana Hiffazur Rahaman (U.P.) cautioned against any alignment with power blocs and praised India's efforts at establishing peace in a strife-torn world.

Mr. T. G. Krishnamurthi (Tamil Nad) said that in the clash between democracy and Communism, India should declare that her ideology was democracy, "and to maintain that we will go to any length" in adhering to it.

PANT'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, after Pandit Nehru's speech, Pandit Pant said that some of the amendments were of a verbal nature, while others dealt with matters on which they were all agreed, but which did not fit in. A few of them dealt with some basic questions, but they could not be included in the resolution. He hoped that all those who had moved the amendments would withdraw them after having heard the "illuminating speech" of Prime Minister Nehru.

Whatever disputes there might be on the domestic questions, Pandit Pant said, on international issues they had to present a united front. He instanced the case of the United Kingdom where on foreign affairs both Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill, though in opposite camps as far as domestic issues went, were in full aggreement. So also they in India had to leave this intricate, complicated question of foreign affairs in the hands of their tried leaders, who had to take decisions in this regard from day to day.

All the amendments except those of Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena and Mr. Algurai Shastri were withdrawn. These two amendments were put to the vote and lost.

Pandit Pant's resolution on foreign policy was then passed amidst cheers.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved the resolution on foreign possessions in India.

The resolution expressed the hope that foreign possessions in India "will end soon by peaceful methods and friendly co-operation of the Governments concerned".

Dr. Pattabhi said the existence of foreign possessions in India was opposed to the conception of India's unity and freedom.

It was vital that these possessions should be politically and permanently incorporated in India.

"No other solution can be stable or lasting, or in conformity with the will of the people. Authorities in these possessions must bow to popular will," Dr. Pattabhi declared. He suggested that change-over of these possessions must take place smoothly and that process must take into consideration the fact that a different administrative, judicial and educational system existed there.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh supported the resolution and said there could be no two opinions on the resolution. The Congress should try as far as possible to settle the issue without "any emotion or trouble".

AMENDMENT

Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena moving an amendment said any suggestion for a referendum was wrong in principle. There could be no question of a referendum in restoring to India what was essentially part of it Besides, he added a free and impartial referendum would be impossible under the existing rule of "suppression and tyranny" in these possessions.

Mr. Sathrugansaran Sinha (Bihar) wanted Governments of foreign possessions in India to be served with a notice of "the Government of India's desire to acquire their terrotiries." After the expiry of this notice "proper action" should be taken against these possessions, he suggested.

The resolution was passed after Mr. Saxena's amendment was rejected by the House.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Moving a resolution suggesting certain amendments in the new Congress constitution, Mr. S. K. Patil said the new constitution had revealed some serious defects and difficulties.

It was necessary, Mr. Patil said, to amend the constitution to remedy these defects and ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the machinery of the Congress

The main amendments proposed related to (1) Re-introduction of paid primary membership, (2) Appointment of a central tribunal and central credentials committee (3) Vesting the Working Committee with adequate emergency powers to deal with abnormal situations, and (4) machinery for selecting candidates to legislatures and parliamentary activities

Mr. Patil stated that a three-member committee appointed by the Working Committee had suggested a number of amendments

Explaining the legal position, Mr. Patil said Article 28 of the new constitution laid down that delegates at the plenary session could change the constitution by a majority vote. If this was not done the A-ICC was authorised to make the necessary change. The A-ICC must have a months' notice of any resolution embodying changes in the constitution

Referring to the proposed amendments, Mr. Patil said it was of the greatest importance that paid primary membership should be revived. Congressmen everywhere he added, were unanimous in this demand The paid primary membership would "revive enthusiasm and make the organisation more popular".

Referring to the second suggestion, Mr. Patil said the constitution provided for a central tribunal The functions of the tribunal and credentials committee were totally different. While the credentials committee was competent to deal with matters connected with membership and other activities connected with elections, the tribunal dealt with disputes connected with elections.

EXECUTIVE'S DESIRES

Mr. Patil said the Working Committee now felt the need for an independent central credentials committee and a tribunal to take over the work they were performing. The Working Committee wanted the credentials committee to become the final authority on complaints arising out of membership and the tribunal on all election disputes.

On the question of vesting the Working Committee with more powers to 'deal with abnormal situations", Mr. Patil said Working Committee was unable to take important decisions at times because of "legal difficulties."

"The people are used to Legislature and such type of slow methods. This makes the position worse at emergencies", he said He urged for more executive powers to the Working Committee to deal with administration and other affairs subject to its decision being ratified by the A-ICC at its next meeting.

On the need for a machinery for selecting candidates to legislatures and parliamentary activities Mr. Patil said that although a Central Parliamentary Board had been functioning for the last 10 years some changes in the machinery were required in states to avoid complaints and make elections "fool-proof"

Mr. Patil appealed to the House to adopt the resolution as the next general elections were approaching and because the A-ICC must be given one month's notice

"We should give an assurance of fair elections to all those who are suspicious", he declared.

Mr. Gohulbhai Bhat supporting the resolution, said there was no controversy about it and was intended to 'plug the loop holes in the constitution". Today many people were rushing to courts to test the Congress constitution. This should be made difficult by suitable amendments in the constitution.

CONDOLENCES

The Subjects Committee passed a condolence resolution all the members standing for a minute, on the deaths of leaders who died during the last year.

The names mentioned in the list were: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Konda Venkatappaya, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose; Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Swami Sahajanand, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Sane Guruji, Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi. Dr. Kaunga and Mrs. Kanuga (Ahmedabad) and Dr. Hariprasad Desai.

The General Secretary, Mr. Kala Venkatarao, announced that names of any other departed leaders would be included in the resolution if these were brought to the notice of the A-ICC.

Stop Press

LEVEL GOES DOWN

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18 (PTI): At 45 minutes past midnight on Tuesday, the water level in Sabarmati had gone down to 23 and a half feet from 26 feet registered earlier

KOREANS' CLAIM

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The North Korean Pyongyang Radio tonight claimed that the Communists shot down two American fighters at Icchon on September 15 and 16.

E.C.A. CHIEF'S OBJECTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul Hoffman, Chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall plan) has renewed his opposition to the proposed ban on American aid to countries which sell strategic materials to Russia or her allies.

VIET MINH'S SUCCESS

SAIGON, Sept. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Usually reliable sources here tonight said the tiny French outpost of Dong Khe, near the Chinese border of Viet Nam, had fallen to a large force of Viet Minh guerillas.

U. S. MARINES ADVANCE

TOKYO, Sept. 18. (PTI-Reuter): Small patrols of American marines tonight probed across the Han river while main vanguards spread out along the west bank to within three miles of Seoul's outskirts

INDIA'S RESOLUTION

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): India gave notice today that she would introduce a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow calling for representation of "the Republic of China in the General Assembly".

SOVIET OBJECTS TO MAC'S REPORT

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Union objected to the latest report on Korea from General MacArthur being considered when the Security Counci lmet here to-night.

Indore Market

(From Our Correspondent)

Following were final quotations in rupees on Indore stock exchange today: Indore Malwa 110; Hukamchand Mill 393; Bhandari Mill 590; Vinod Mill 370; Kalyanmal 60; Kalyan Mill Pref. 70; Rajkumar Mill 57; Indore Bank 61.

At Indore bada Sarafa Association forward silver opened at 182/8, reed to 182/3 but towards close registered moderate rise and was quoted around 182/5/6.

At Indore bullion exchange forward gold commenced at rupees 113/6 and in sympathy with silver it ... If also declined to 113/3/6 and closed around 113/4.

Karachi Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

Cotton steadily held with fairly good demand. Saturday's business 8500 bales exports, 760 bales for Barcelona Kobe. Cottonseeds were steady in expectations of more enquiry before Pak-India trade Pact expires by the end of this month. For exports to Bombay 9300 bags gram. 1000 bags cottonseeds. State Bank declared profits of 99 lakhs and dividend of four per cent on workings of twelve months ended 30 June 1950

CURRENT QUOTATIONS: Cotton New Crop October-December NT Rollers 108-110, Sawgins 114-115, 289 F rollers 113-115, Fourf 108-109, Cottonseeds 5-4, Gold 96.

INDIA'S ROLE IN PREVENTING WORLD WAR

Nehru Replies To Critics

(Continued from Page 1)

sonal experience of war It was a good thing not to have a personal experience of war, but sometimes it was a handicap because one could not judge of what war meant.

MUST PREVENT WORLD WAR

Today, Pandit Nehru said, a world war was a terrible thing to contemplate and he had no doubt that whatever the result of that war "the world as we know it will cease to be".

"It will be a changed world and a world which has been destroyed greatly and which, whatever ultimate way it may go, will be suffering from such terrible under-production, starvation, etc., that any kind of progress will be very, very difficult for a generation or two afterwards".

If that was so, Pandit Nehru said, surely it was of a paramount importance to do what one could to prevent such a war. Nobody thought or ought to think that India was strong enough in any way to influence world policies to a large extent. Nevertheless, however strong or weak she was, she could play her little part in it and sometimes even a little made a difference.

"Convinced as we are that if a big war comes it will be fatal to "the world and therefore to us", said Pandit Nehru," ever since the Korean war started we tried our best, insofar as we could, to try to prevent it becoming a world war. I do submit that the policy we have pursued has borne some little fruit.

"First of all, I think the great nations as well as others realise that we are moved by a sincere approach to this problem of peace, that is not a weak policy of fear or some secret intrigue with the other party that makes us function in this way, but that for various reasons we function in this particular way with integrity of purpose and sincerity. Therefore, what we say is, at any rate, listened to, and, to some extent, respected. Whether it is agreed to or not is another matter".

"I would also say", the Prime Minister said, "that to some extent—again I do not wish to exaggerate it—India's attitude has influenced the policies of other countries in the last two months or so and has tended towards restricting this war to Korea. That too is a gain because every day and every week gained is something".

When he was asked two and half months ago about the possibilty of the Korean war spreading, Pandit Nehru went on, he said—of course one could only guess—"well, fifty fifty". Today, the chances of that war spreading in the near future were far less.

The great majority of the people in every country wanted peace and did not want war. Yet they got entangled by governmental policy and by fear and suspicion of other countries and so, step by step, they seemed to march towards the abyss. In such circumstances, what could India do? The Prime Minister said.

HOW INDIA CAN HELP

He had no doubt that if a time came when any of the Great Powers decided that war was inevitable, war would came "in spite of us and in spite of others". But, if they did not decide that, and if they still felt that it might be avoided, war would be avoided "and in making hem feel that it can be avoided, sometimes we can help".

India had helped a little in that direction. "You will remember that we made an appeal to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America about two months ago. That appeal was nothing new; it was merely a continuation of the diplomatic policy that we have been pursuing for some time past in regard to the new China the People's Government of China.

"That appeal was not made as a gesture of appeasement of anybody or in a spirit of bargain about something else. It was a straightforward suggestion made because we felt then, we felt subsequently, and we feel now, that it is of the highest importance from every point of view that this great neighbour of ours China, should be properly represented in the Nateions".

"That has nothing to do with our liking or disliking the Government of China at the present moment. It had to do, first of all with reality. If you ignore such a patent reality, you are likely to go wrong. At the present moment the representative of China in the Security Council is a representative of the old Government of China which, at the present moment, does not have even a foothold in the continent or mainland of China, not a scrap of land as far as I know. They exist in the islnd of Formosa. It does seem to be exceedinguy artificial and wrong for the United Nations and for the Security Council to go on calling a representative of that type a representative of China.

SEAT FOR FORMOSA TOO

"I would personally have no great objection at present to the Government of Formosa sitting there in the United Nations. That will create a difficulty but anyhow that will be based on a fact. For the moment they control Formosa. But to call such a person a representative of China is factually wrong and if you base your cause on a falsehood and do something that is wrong, then the subsequent steps you take are also likely to go wrong."

ROOSEVELT'S DREAM

Recalling the origin of the United Nations, the Prime Minister said, "many great men fathered it, but perhaps the person most responsible for it was President Roosevelt a very great man whose aim in the last days of the war was somehow to produce something which would lead to enduring peace and the advance of freedom. He dreamt of this United Nations idea and the basis of that idea was that the great nations should co-operate in it.

"At that time the three great nations on the Allied side were the U.S.A., the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. There was France but France was still under German occupation. There was China but part of China was under Japanese occupation.

"Roosevelt came to the conclusion that it was quite essential for those three countries to pull together in the post-war world. Subsequent history was different and Roosevelt's dream faded out. There is no use going into whose fault it was. Historians will write about it when passions cool down.

"But one thing is quite clear, that the whole conception of the United Nations in Roosevelt's mind was that the Great Powers should co-operate and not fight each other. He realised that they were differently constituted, that there was difference in their economic and social systems, but felt that in spite of that, they would co-operate.

VETO: TO AVOID WAR

"One of the basic features of the Charter of the United Nations is the power of the veto given to five countries—France and China were brought in at that stage; China because, I believe, Roosevelt wanted to honour China and Asia and not because China was a Big Power.

"It is perfectly legitimate for anyone to show how undemocratic and absurd the veto is.

"Nevertheless, it was put in there because it represented reality, because Great Powers like the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. could hardly be expected to come into an assembly where a number of small countries of Central America or some other parts of the world could just come together and ask the Great Powers to do this or that.

"It is a very difficult thing for great nations to take a risk of that sort and, therefore, the veto became essential in that state of the world. Otherwise, there would be no United Nations at all. So they accepted that as representing a certain unfortunate reality.

"But, remember, the veto meant that the United Nations could not or should not try to coerce any of the Big Powers, because if they tried to do so by voting strength, that Power would veto it It meant, in other words, that any attempt to coerce a great power inevitably meant a world war and the idea was to avoid that world war and keep the dispute and conflict on the level of the conference table and not the field of battle.

U.N. MUST GO ON

"The United Nations have stumbled along since then and although they have made many mistakes and shown much weakness, they have done a fine job and it is of the highest importance that the United Nations should continue in spite of their mistakes and in spite of stumbling and falling occasionally. But the United Nations will not continue if the Great Powers go to war with each other or if the Great Powers are pushed out of the United Nations. It may continue but it will not be the idea that lay in the mind of Roosevelt. It will be something else.

"If that argument is correct, then it becomes important that a country like China must be properly represented in the United Nations both from the point of view of fact and the result of the argument I have placed before you and, thirdly. because of the new situation that has arisen in the Far East, in which situation. obviously, China is intensely interested. To try to decide this problem in the Far East without China would really show extreme lack of wisdom."

Pandit Nehru recalled the complaint filed by China before the Security Council the other day that an American plane had bombed Manchuria. The United States, he said, very rightly offered that it would enquire into it. It was not a big thing by itself if properly handled, as the bombing, if it had taken place, must have been accidental.

"When the issue came up before the Security Council, it was stated on behalf of the People's Government of China that their representative should be heard.

SURPRISE

"Prima facie it did seem very obvious and very natural that when there was a complaint, the complainant should be heard. And yet, to his intense surprise, some countries did not consider it so natural. That all this kind of thing could proceed not from a proper consideration of the issue but rather from fear and passion, was very unfortunate.

Some speakers had said, Pandit Nehru went on that he was anxious to spread out Indian missions all over the world and that he thought more of foreign affairs than domestic and internal affairs. He fully realised that there was enough to do within the country but in spite of that "We have been pushed and dragged into foreign affairs simply because an independent India is a country that cannot keep apart from foreign affairs, whether we like it or not.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

"You are not a small, petty country", Pandit Nehru added. "What you say and do inevitably affects the world and if it does not affect it today, it will affect it tomorrow." Other countries wanted to establish relations with India had to do the same. Today there were a number of countries where India was not officially represented but that was because India asked to be excused for the time being. For various reasons, having become independent, it became inevitable for India to spread out in this way and for her to be entangled in what was happening in the United Nations and elsewhere. "And we get more and more entangled in spite of us and we cannot escape that burden."

"Today, particularly in this matter of the Far East, we cannot obviously influence events by our military or economic power, because we have not got either. How then do we influence events. We influence them strangely enough, by something which is rather potential than actual, the potential resources of India, the potential quality of India and it so happens, without our wishing it, that many of our neighbouring countries look to us, consult us and are affected by our decisions and advice and so, to some extent, the world looks upon us as representing the centre of Asian feelings"

Sometime ago in Parliament, said Pandit Nehru, he ventured to address a gentle admonition to the countries of the West. He had said that they often failed to understand the Asian mind they did not even take the trouble to understand it and their method of approaching Asia very often lacked all subtlety.

That statement attracted a good deal of attention and made people think "because they knew that what I was said in all friendliness, not in a spirit of opposition or running down, but really in a spirit of trying to find a way in which we can co-operate together"

LOOSE TALK

He would say in this connection that often enough "our people in India, when they talk about the United Kingdom or the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. also talk loosely and lack all subtlety. They throw about the phrases they have used for the last 20 years or more, not appreciating that the world has changed. We talk about British imperialism, American imperialism trying to conquer Korea or Russian imperialism doing this or that.

"I am not out to defend any of these countries. I think I can criticise them in many ways, just as I can criticise my own countrymen. but I do feel that for any responsible organisation to use loose, inaccurate and sometimes incorrect language is wrong. It shows loose thinking or lack of thinking. It shows we are living in the past.

"I am quite convinced that nobody in the United States wishes to conquer Korea and make it their domain, for the simple reason that it will do them a lot of harm, if nothing else. Why are they there? Because they are afraid of something happening. And that applies to every country. Somehow we are going round and round in a world of fear. There is nothing worse for, an individual or nation than fear."

Gales Subside

LONDON, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Gales reaching 82 miles an hour, which swept Britain yesterday, subsided early today but were expected to blow up again tonight or tomorrow.

Tail-end of a Cyclone that battered shipping off New York a week ago, the fierce winds estimated to be the worst in 25 years played havoc in Britain.

They killed two men and among other incidents, marooned passengers in the 27,000 ton liner Georgie, homeward bound from America, expected at Liverpool today, 24 hours late.

Nayantara's Baby

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, has had another grandchild. Today her daughter, Nayantara, gave birth to a six pound daughter at a New York hospital.

Pattabhi Says Goodbye

(Continued from Page 1.)

will have the opportunity to test the truth of my statement better".

UNENVIABLE TASK

A second drawback of the President's office was that the position of the President of the Congress was inevitably that of a single judge of an appellate court in disciplinary matters. This was an unenviable task and, Dr. Pattabhi said, he hoped the Working Committee would either find time to get through the laborious files of litigation, which he considered impossible or arrange for a tribunal of independent judges, to discharge this very delicate duty.

Dr. Pattabhi said he would congratulate himself on the success with which he had maintained the utmost cordiality of relations with the Ministers at the Centre and in the States. It would have been profoundly easy to put them to a strain, but it required both forbearance and charity on both sides to prevent any disturbance. To that extent, however, the critics might be in a position to question or even challenge the vigour of his administration, and he was willing to let go the challenge unanswered.

Dr. Pattabhi said there was much of routine in the discharge of the duties that fell to the lot of the Congress President, which need not be dwelt upon and which could not be even described categorically

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President-elect, then took the Chair.

Mr. Tandon thanked all those who had reposed confidence in him by electing him the President He said that the Congress faced a crucial period, and its future would depend on its present decisions The Congress was becoming weak and it was for them to stop the rot and consolidate it. This could be done provided they took up the work in a determined way.

He called upon every Congressman to realise his responsibility and live up to it.

He thanked Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the outgoing President, for leading the Congress in a difficult period extending over nearly two years.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	41.11
Today's Opening	40.76
Difference	—35
Today's Closing	40.65
Difference	—46

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Formidable C.C.I. Side To Face Commonwealth Team In Opening Match Of Tour

Ballet In Athletics

MELBOURNE — Ballet dancing exercises, common to American athletes but comparatively unknown in Australia, have been adopted by Australian professional sprint champion John Stoney.

The exercises are designed to give greater flexibility, strength, and endurance. They are claimed to develop more than the usual muscles in running.

As a result of the modern training method it is claimed that Stoney will be fitter than ever for next session's running. PTI-Reuter.

C. S. NAYUDU TO COACH IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18, (PTI):—C. S. Nayudu, India's test cricketer, who is now in Calcutta, has been chosen as a coach by the National Cricket Club of Calcutta and will be in charge of the young cricketers who will turn out at the nets of the Eden Gardens from September 25.

This was announced at a press conference by Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, President of the Club here this evening.

In addition, the services of Hallows and Paynter who are moving out to this country along with the second Commonwealth team as coaches appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, were proposed to be utilised for at least a couple of months from January next, he added.

The nets of the N.C.C. will be opened on September 25 entitling members of the Cricket Association of Bengal incorporating those of the N.C.C. and special invitees to use them.

Twenty-five to thirty matches had been arranged for the whole season including those against a School's Combined eleven and an University eleven.

Efforts would soon be made to approach heads of educational institutions regarding bringing up the promising boys to the top by proper coaching, he concluded.

Pakistan Wins

ROME Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter): A Pakistan team won the four-nations international tournament at Saronno, Italy beating the each of the other teams in turn. They scored a total of seven points, Switzerland getting six, Italy five and Belgium two.

VIJAY MERCHANT & MODI CERTAIN TO PLAY

Lala Amarnath And Vinoo Mankad Likely To Assist

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Monday

LOVERS of the game of cricket in Bombay--there are many of them still left will be glad to learn that the farce that was enacted last year, when the Cricket Club of India put up an ordinary club side to play the Commonwealth cricket team that was touring the country at the time, will not be repeated this year, when the second Commonwealth cricket team lands here on the last day of this month.

Usually reliable sources reveal that the team selected to represent the Cricket Club of India against the visitors, who will be led by the former England and Kent wicket-keeper batsman Leslie Ames, in the team's opening match of the tour at the Brabourne Stadium on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd October next, will be a very formidable one, and will include no less than four test cricketers including India's test captain Vijay Merchant, who will be making a welcome return to representative cricket after a lapse of about three years.

The team will, it is further learnt, be led by the Club's season captain and former Bengal Ranji Trophy cricketer K. Bose. Lala Amarnath and Vinoo Mankad, who are returning from a successful season in the Lancashire League, are also understood to be selected to play. The fourth test player is none other than Bombay's star batsman Rusi Modi.

The following are understood to be selected to play for the C.C.I.:

K. Bose (Captain), M. K. Mantri (wicket-keeper), Vijay Merchant, Lala Amarnath, Vinoo Mankad, Rusi Modi, Uday Merchant, S. P. Gupte, V. L. Manrekar, G. S. Ramchand and A. B. Abraham. Twelfth Man: Madhav L. Apte.

In the event of Lala Amarnath or Vinoo Mankad not being able to play they will, it is understood, be replaced respectively by Vasant Raiji or M. A. Latif.

INDIAN TEAM WINS AT SINGAPORE

But Sivaraman Loses First Match For Indians

SINGAPORE, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian table tennis team defeated the Chinese Sporting Association of Singapore by four matches to one here tonight.

The Chinese team, who were runners-up in the Singapore Championships this year, offered strong opposition and all the singles matches went to five games.

Wong Yong Yoon inflicted the first defeat of the tour on an Indian player by beating V. Shivaraman. The Indian took the first two games but could not keep the pace set by his opponent. Wong, who was a Singapore champion in 1946 was spectacular with his close-to-the-table backhands.

Results were:

V. Sivaraman beat Chan Poh Ying 21-8, 7-21, 16-21, 21-8, 21-19 and lost to Wong Yong Yoon 21-17, 21-18, 14-21, 14-21, 16-21, R. Bhandari beat Wong Yong Yoon 21-13, 13-21, 21-12, 19-21, 21-18 and beat Chan Pott Ting 20-22, 18-21, 21-13, 21-15, 21-12; U.M. Chandarana and V. Sivaraman beat Chow Siong Seng and Chou Yon Yich 21-15, 21-17, 21-16.

East Bengal Swamp Army

FIVE GOALS SCORED IN SIX MINUTES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (PTI): East Bengal (Calcutta) making their first appearance in the D.C.M. Football Tournament entered the quarter-finals at the expense of Army whom they trounced today by seven goals to nil.

The winners created a new record in the capital by scoring five goals in six minutes completedly demoralising the Army's defence. After scoring these five quick goals late in first half they entertained the large crowd with trick football indulging in bouts of long passing and refusing to make any attempt to score.

Gokul (3), B. Roy, Venkatesh, S. Roy and A. Khan were the scorers.

Pakistan Mughals, playing without tour of their regular players, scored a convincing victory over Delhi Cloth Mills by three goals to nil in another match.

CRICKET COACHING SCHEME

BOMBAY, Monday.

Those who are keen on being coached into becoming proficient cricket coaches, should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India in bringing out to this country two well-known coaches from England, Hallows and Eddie Paynter, both of Lancashire. These two, whose services have been secured by the Board will also coach young and pro-first class cricket.

The Bombay Cricket Association will welcome all those desirous of taking advantage of this coaching scheme, and those intending to avail themselves of it should contact the Joint Honorary Secretaries before the 26th September, stating their cricket qualifications, age, time available for coaching them and information whether they have played first class cricket.

Well Fancied Caesarwitch Runner Has Leg Trouble

LONDON, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Gold Fever a well fancied Caesarwitch candidate, is to be scratched the race, the owner Mr. D. D. Bourmont said today.

Gold Fever has had a recurrence of leg trouble and is to be taken out of all engagements this year.

ST. SEBASTIANS WIN C. J. CUP

Little Flower Beaten In Final

BOMBAY, Monday.

In their replayed encounter, the St. Sebastian High School won the trophy of Cowasji Jehangir defeating Little Flower High School by four goals to nil this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel

It was a keenly contested encounter and both sides enjoyed a even nature of the exchanges in the first half. Little Flower also had their share of scoring, but they failed to do so due to the poor finishing efforts.

St. Sebastian would have won by still bigger margin. They missed many scoring chances in the second half. Remedios Antao missed at least two positive sitters by shooting wide when he was well placed. Their left-half Jacob Rodrigues caught the eye for bis good clever work.

The first half was end to end exchanges and seven minutes after the start Remedios Antao was lucky to give St. Sebastian the lead. He tried a shot from right flank which rival custodian A. D' Souza failed to save a feeble shot. Soon after Cosmas Mendes trapped a pass a few yards out side the box and dodged two defenders to place the ball to the left hand corner of the net. A few minutes before the breather Felix De Valles scored the third goal.

After the interval Little Flower were demoralised and played with lost hope.

St. Sebastian in this half held a whip hand and missed many scoring chances. At the final whistle Cosmas Mendes completed the tally by notching the fourth goal.

Rev. Father A. Mata, Principal of St. Paul's School was the guest of honour and gave away the trophy.

The teams were:

St. Sebastian "A": Anthony Antao; Jack Mascarenhas and Anthony rebbelo; Cosmas Vaz, Nolasco Moraes and Jacob Rodrigues; Oscar Lobo; Rmedios Antao; Cosmas Mendes; Manuel Nunes and Felix De Valles.

LITTLE FLOWER H. S.: A. D. Souza; Oliver Andrade and Cajetan Cardoso; Michael D'Mello, Antonio Gracias and J. D'Souza; R. D'Cruz; Alex D'Souza; Vitlin Pereira; S. D'Souza and Peter Dias.

JUNIOR ROVERS

Earlier in the evening, Khatau S. C. easily accounted for Worli United by four goals to nil in the Junior Rovers Cup Tournament.

Khatau were superior in all department of the game. They opened the account in the first half through D'Souza and after changing ends they added three more through D. Samuel, Daniel and N. G. Rao.

Red China's Relations With India

STEP TOWARDS WORLD PEACE, SAYS GEN. YUAN

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (P.T.I.)

THE 46-YEAR-OLD General Yuan Chung-Hsien, the Chinese Ambassador, told press correspondents today that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and "another great country of Asia—India—would enormously contribute to the cause of lasting peace in Asia and of the world as a whole.

The Ambassador said this at a party he gave to Indian correspondents in the capital this evening.

General Yuan Chung-Hsein said that the People's Republic of China was opposed to imperialist aggression and stood resolutely for lasting international peace and for the friendship and co-operation among all people.

China was "willing to establish and maintain, upon the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty, normal diplomatic relations with any foreign Government that had severed relations with the reactionary Kuomintang Government", he said.

WORLD PEACE

General Yuan added: "now we are glad that such normal diplomatic relations have been established between the People's Republic of China —a country with a population of 475 million and a territory of 9,597,000 square kilometers and another great country of Asia, namely the Republic of India. This no doubt will bring about the furtherance of the friendship and co-operation between the two great peoples and enormously contribute to the cause of lasting peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

"The two great peoples of China and India have since long had close links, historically as well as culturally. Moreover, both peoples have engaged in protracted struggle for their own national independence and freedom, and both have paid heavily for that. Thus the mutual understanding, sympathy and goodwill that exist between them have always been deep and profound. To further strengthen these links, myself and the staff members of this Embassy will certainly try our best".

MAO'S GUIDANCE

The Chinese Ambassador referred to the achievement of the People's Republic of China and said that the Chinese people under the guidance of their leader, Chairman Mao Tse-Tung had swiftly gone ahead with the task of national construction. "Owing to the united efforts of the whole nation", he said we have been able to make considerable progress in our economic, political and cultural life. We are nearing a balanced national budget and our currency and prices have been stabilized. Today we are continuing our endeavours to attain even a basic improvement in the economic and financial situation of the country".

Floods In Punjab Ahmedabad

(Continued from page 1.)

Rivers Vatrak and Shedi in Kaira are in spate and many villagers are reported to be marooned. Traffic has been dislocated and communications disorganised.

RELIEF WORK

The Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. M G Pimputkar said today that as the water level in the Sabarmati was rising quickly the villages along the bank of the river were in great danger. People were being warned to keep off the river.

No rain fell today, though the sky was overcast.

It is difficult to assess the exact damage, because some areas are still under water. If the situation does not improve soon, great damage is likely to be caused to houses which are still surrounded by water

Government officials were busy today giving relief to the needy with the help of Seva Dal and Congress volunteers Two hundred and fifty families were supplied free rations

The paddy, jowar, bajri and cotton crops in the district have been damaged by the rains.

VISHWAMITRI OVERFLOWING

BARODA: The Vishwamitri running through Baroda city is overflowing its narrow banks and has flooded the Sayajigunj (railway station) area following 15 inches of incessant rains during the last three days.

The water in the stream touched the 31-foot level this morning—one foot above its flood level

Boats have been got ready by the authorities for rescue work in the area in case the situation should get worse.

TRACK UNDER WATER

NEW DELHI: Due to very heavy rains in the Jullundur division during the last 36 hours, the railway track has been affected on most of the branch lines of Ferozpore division dislocating rain services considerably, says a press note issued by Eastern Punjab Railway. Train services have had to be cancelled or curtailed on Jullundur City-Nakodar, Lohian Khas-Phillaur, Jullundur City-Ferozpur, Amritsar-Khem Karan and Pathankot-Nagrota sections.

Kalanaur and Dera Baba Nanak along the Ravi and the villages surrounding Batala were the worst-affected, and heavy damage to crops was caused there. Kucha houses suffered throughout the district, the majority of those collapsing having been in a dilapidated conditions Considerable damage was also caused in the Narot-Jaimal Singh area.

IN PUNJAB

SIMLA: Railway and road communications are reported to have been dislocated in some parts of the Punjab as a result of the floods caused by heavy rains ranging from two and half inches to 10 inches during the last 48 hours.

There are also reports of several houses collapses in Amritsar and Jullundur districts and damage to Government property

Amritsar district which could hardly recover from the extensive damage caused by the floods in the first week of September, was hit again seriously. About nine inches of rain was recorded there. Water level in the Ravi is still below danger point but the river is rising steadily.

Tarantaran is under two feet water, and the railway communications between this town and Amritsar have been dislocated by floods

Five Government godowns at Moga, in Ludhiana district, where foodgrains are stocked, have collapsed and another has been washed away by floods.

RAVI SWELLING

LAHORE: Beat of drums kept on the alert many people to move to safer areas today as another flood in the Ravi menaced the city and suburbs inside 12 days

Incessant rains during the last 50 hours caused to swell the river further and endangered its bunds.

Civil and military authorities here were keeping in readiness rescue parties and "penetration patrols" were being ordered out to the outlaying riverside areas

6,500 Tons Of Rice Rushed To Cochin

ERNAKULAM, September 18. (PTI): Two ships carrying over 6,500 tons of rice have arrived at Cochin port in the last three days.

The S S "Milano", with a cargo of 4,920 tons of Thailand rice arrived from Penang this afternoon, Out of this quantity 3,920 tons have been allotted to Travancore-Cochin and the balance to Madras state.

C.C.I. TABLE TENNIS

Gool Nasikwala Avenges Recent Defeat

THREE TIME LIMIT MATCHES AGAINST JAYA WALAWALKAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

THREE time limit matches. That is how Mrs. Gool Nasikwala, the holder avanged a recent defeat sustained at Poona at the hands of Miss Jaya Walawalkar, when the two met this evening in the second round of the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Tournament.

Mrs. Nasikwala, who yesterday had asked for a postponement on grounds of ill-health, played, as she said reluctantly, but the way she went about sticking from the start, there were no two opinions as to her intentions. She was out to get her back against Jaya, who had beaten her at Poona recently. The first game went over the time limit, and at the end of the twenty allotted minutes Jaya, who had decided to beat her opponent at her own game, was leading by a solitary point at 13-12. The second game, which as per the new rule was scheduled to be of only ten minutes, found the two level at six all when only one minute was announced by the referee. But, somehow Jaya misunderstood the rule, and thought that the next point was the last one, and in an attempt to get the point, she hit a smash which unfortunately for Jaya went out. The decider, which also was of ten minutes' duration, went to Goli, who established a long lead, and when time was called, who was only one short of the game point. Thus a recent defeat was avenged, but I have a feeling, that when these two meet, sprightly Jaya will find her way to outwit the rocklike defence of Gool.

Young Prakash, Nayudu, the young son of India's veteran cricketer Colonel C. K. Nayudu, gave a very impressive display, when in partnership with S. V. Gaoker, the two put up a stout-hearted defence against a formidable pair in Sampat and Jaya Patkar, who although teaming up for the first time, were no doubt much superior to young Prakash and Gaokar, and it was extremely creditable on the part of the lesser experienced players to snatch a game from the winners, in the third round match.

Many interesting matches were played in the mixed and the men's doubles. And in one of the closest match witnessed, Nadkarni and Mistry, the Khalsa College pair got the better of the former national champion, the brothers Dady and Khurshed Kapadia, who were playing together after a long time.

Mistry and Nadkarni entered the fourth round later after another strenuous fight, this time against Dawda and Joshi.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Mrs. Good Nasikwalla beat Miss U Nargolkar 21-5; 21-4: Mrs. Suhasini Joshi beat Miss P Nunes 21-16, 21-15.

SECOND ROUND: Mrs. Suhasini beat Mrs. M Bharucha, 21-13; 21-17; Mrs. Good Nasikwalla beat Miss Jaya Walawalkar, 12-13 (time limit); 7-6 (time limit); 20-10 (time limit).

MEN'S DOUBLES

THIRD ROUND: D P Somaya and S N Gandhi beat R V Jagannath and S B Jog; 22-20, 19-21, 21-6; 21-16; R M Rao and V B Job beat M Ahuja and L H Lulla 22-20, 21-11, 18-21 21-16; S K Thackersey and A I Jacob beat I R Joosab and N J Nensey, 21-13, 19-21, 21-14; 21-10; S L Shroff and S. N. Motiwalla beat C N Honawar and K Vasant 21-11, 21-16, 21-17; D P Sampat and J S Patkar beat C P Nayudu and S V Goakar, 21-16, 21-13, 16-21, 21-13; K N S Narayanan and P Kumar beat J G Parekh and Y K Nedarya,a 21-16, 21-13, 18-21, 21-16; H M Khanchand and O Dyer beat Y S Vyas and M V Malady, 21-17, 19-21, 21-10, 21-17; N B Mistry and V M Nadkarni beat R J Dawda and P K Joshi 21-12, 22-24, 21-13, 21-15.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: Miss A R Joosab and Miss N V Merchant beat Miss M A Laljee and Mrs. I V Pandite 21-12, 21-13; Miss D C Mistry and Miss D C Munshi beat Miss F Dhondy and Miss M Ghaswalla, 21-10, 21-16; Mrs. M Bharucha and Miss Indu Desai beat Miss B D'Mello and Miss Q Cardoz 21-7; 21-13; 21-18; Mrs. Good Nasikwalla and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Nargolkar and Miss M R Jhaveri 21-10; 21-6; Miss S Motiwalla and Miss M Dastur beat Miss R R Wadia and Miss P P Printer 21-12, 21-5; Miss P Nunes and Miss J Nunes beat Miss K R Lotwalla and Miss B D Mowdawalla, 19-21, 21-12, 21-18; Miss Sayeed Sultana and Miss R Satarawalla beat Miss S R Amladi and Miss K Mistry 22-20, 21-15; Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Mrs. Suahasini Joshi w.o. "B" Player.

MIXED DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: O Dyer and Miss Enid Boccaro beat C G Velkar and Miss M Ghaswalla 21-12; 21-14; A I Jacob and Miss B Mowdawalla beat R J Dadwa and Miss J Nunes, 21-16; 21-16; B A Laljee and Miss S Sultana beat I R Joosab and Miss Amina Joosab 21-16; 21-9; S L Shroff and Miss Dhun Munshi beat V V Prabhu and Miss P Dhondy, 21-11; 21-13; D P Sampat and Miss Indu Desai beat S N Motiwala and Miss S Motiwalla, 22-20, 17-21, 21-8; J S Patkar and Mrs. Manj Bharucha beat D H Kapadia and Miss Dhun Sethna, 19-21, 21-18; 21-15; H M Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat J G Prekh and Miss Dhun Mistry, 21-10; 22-20; Y S Vyas and Mrs. Good Nasikwalla beat K N S Narayan and Miss S R Amladi 21-18, 21-11.

Madura Soccer Finals Ends In Goalless Draw

MADURA, Sept. 18 (PTI): The final of the Rising Sun Football Tournament between the Hyderabad City Police and the Sullivan Police, Bangalore, ended in a draw—neither side scoring—before a record crowd of over 5,000 this evening.

The replay will be held on Wednesday, September 20.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Indian Navy. (W.I. Championship second semi-final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Khatau S.C. vs. Globe S.C. "A" (Das Cup).

5-30 p.m. Dockyard "A" vs. Bombay Amateurs (Satirajan Shield).

TABLE TENNIS

Cricket Club of India

5-45 p.m. Quarterfinals of Women's Singles; 6-15 p.m. Quarterfinals of Junior's Singles; 7 p.m. Second round of Women's Doubles, followed by the First and second rounds of the C.C.I. Plate. (C.C.I. Open Tournament).

TATAS' EASY ENTRY INTO RAHIMTULLA CUP FINAL

"Giant-Killers" Asbestos Resort To Dangerous Play

BOMBAY, Monday.

TATA Sports Club were the first to enter the final of the Western India Football Championship for the Rahimtulla Cup when they disposed of this tournament "Giant-killers" Asbestos by three goals to nil, this evening at the Cooperage in a rather scrappy encounter, which started with a heavy shower of rain.

It was evident from the very commencement that Tatas would emerge victorious, but what opposition the junior side were going to offer was of greater interest—Eventually, after much pressure, Asbestos gave in to a superior combination, after a struggle that lasted ten minutes.

Rough play crept in towards the second part of the initial half after the Asbestos Cement goalie was brought down by Peter Ferrao in goalmouth. Referee Swami served the Asbestos Cement Captain a general warning and sent out Kamath for dangerous play ofcourse Swami was not strict enough and should have dealt with players as soon as the game turned out for playing the man, rather than the ball.

Asbestos Cement played ten men for the second part of the initial half and the second half too, as goalkeeper George was badly injured with a hit on his ribs which came off as a result of the when Ferrao charged him to head the ball. George was removed to St. George's Hospital for medical attention, but returned after attention.

But the fifteenth minute saw Asbestos give way to heavy pressure and to Anthony Braganza went the credit of registering the first goal off a pass from right outer Shetty.

Soon after this goal Peter Ferrao clashed with George, the Asbestos goalie and he had to be removed from the field helpless and was removed from the ground on a stretcher.

Asbestos now played ten men and Anthony Braganza sent in his sides second goal five minutes, later with a beautiful price of dribbling. Powar newcomer and substitute goalie could do nothing to stop the ball which was well placed. Tatas were two goals to the good before the breather.

Half way through the second half Kamble was warned by the Referee and a little latter the Referee Swami warned the Captain of the Asbestos team about his players. He then sent Kamath off the field. Ten minutes from the end Shetty was charged from behind by inside left Sakaram Anantram converted from the spot.

Powar first made a save from Shetty and the ball went to Braganza, but the goalie rushed on him and it went to Balan, who gave a low shot in the corner and the goalie being out of his position, inside left Sakaram covered up and dived full length into the corner and headed the ball out.

The teams were:—

TATA SPORTS:—Thingalaya; Papen (Jr) Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan, Damodar; Shetty Menezes, P. Ferrao, A. Braganza, T. Balan.

ASBESTOS CEMENT:—J. George; Rebeiro, Narayan; Johnson, Kamath, Powar William, Kamble, Aboobaker, Sakaram, James.

Referee:—C. S. A. Swami.

CYCLING WORKS WONDERS

MELBOURNE—Jack Beasley, who won the gruelling 172 miles Melbourne to Wangaratta road race took up cycling to overcome a nervous complaint.

On his first season on the road Beasley was fifth in the Warrnambool race, second in the tour of Gippsland, and third in the Melbourne-Ballarat race.

The Melbourne-Wangaratta win was his first and was gained despite constant gear trouble, heavy rain and mud. His time was eight hours forty eight minutes, twenty two seconds.

His parents said his former illness had taken ten years off their lives. In a few months he dropped three stone in weight. "Cycling worked wonders with him" said his father.—PTI-Reuter.

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (PTI).

THE Chinese Ambassador, General Yuan Chung-Hsien, today presented credentials to President Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the ball room of Government House. The ceremony was simple but impressive.

Presenting the letter of credence from the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, General Yuan Chung stated that he was convinced that the establishment and the smooth development of the new diplomatic relations between the two countries would not only further strengthen every day the friendship which had subsisted between the two peoples but would contribute much to the maintenance of peace in Asia and of the world as well.

WARM WELCOME

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, warmly welcoming the Ambassador said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and China marked the forging of yet another link in the unbroken chain of friendship which had for many centuries bound the two countries together and pledged the Government of India's support to the Ambassador's efforts to strengthen the friendly relations between the two peoples.

Dressed in the ceremonial Chinese uniform with a closed coat, General Yuan Chung Hsien, accompanied by the embassy staff, arrived at the Government House at 12/15 p. m. The arrival was heralded by the playing of the national anthem of the Republic of China by the band. The Ambassador then inspected the guard of honour presented by the detachment of the Guards' Regiment in the court yard.

The party was then conducted to the ball room of the Government House where the principal ceremony took place.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TATA STEELS

Bombay Burma Shares In Good Demand

BOMBAY, Sept 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today with moderate buying at lower levels. Professional operators were inclined to await fresh developments. Bombay Burmas were in improved demand. The price movement was confined to a narrow range.

The sudden drop in Steel Shares on the last settlement day has created hesitant feeling and there is more disposition to await Congress resolutions. There is some improvement in the Mill Strike. The long range outlook of the market remains bullish in view of the need for increased industrial production.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1825|- and declined at Rs. 1820|- under scattered selling. At this level there was cessation of selling pressure and Defds improved at Rs. 1830|- on short covering and some replacement buying. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 347|- and gained three points at Rs. 350|- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 33|- and after declining at Rs. 32|15 advanced at Rs. 33|2. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 23|2 and improved at Rs. 23|5.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 935|- and improved at Rs. 937|8. Kohinoor Mil Shares opened at Rs. 316|- and gained one point at Rs. 317| Bombay Burma Shares opened at Rs. 491|4 and hardened at Rs. 502|3 on increased buying. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14|10 and improved at Rs. 14|14.

Central India Mill Shares were done at Rs. 226|4 and Gokak Mills were quoted at Rs. 238|12 Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 228|- while Svadeshi Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 264|-.

Associated Cements were done at Rs. 166|14 and Belapurs came in business at Rs. 258|12. Central Bank Shares were quoted at Rs. 84|- while New India Insurance Shares were steady at Rs. 68|6.

Later on trading was restricted and Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1827|8 and Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 349|8. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 936|4 but Bombay Burmas improved further at Rs. 507|8.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	936 4
Kohinoor Mills (21)	317 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	263 0
Central India Mills (6)	226 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	229 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	149 0
Indore	107 8
Gokak (12)	238 8
Century Spinning (15)	253 12
Indian Bleaching (8)	180 8
Swan (20)	335 -
Finlay Mills (15)	254 0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	171 4
Edward Sassoon	242 8
Meyer (6)	90 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 1 6
India United Ord.	11 7
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 13 3
Madhusudan (15)	175 -
Podar (9)	130 10
Podar (9)	170 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	348 12
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1822 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	145 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	167 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	507 8
Belapur (9)	258 12
Shivrajpur (1-8)	41 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 11
Premier Construction (4)	115 8
Tata Chemical	13 8
Tata Oil (1)	41 0
India Iron (6-12)	32 14
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23 1
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 15
India Copper	2 12
Wimco (11)	233 12
Alcock (28-2)	320 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	156 0
Tata Power (25)	1607 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1430 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	59 4
Phoenix (6)	127 -
Indian Mfg. (40)	295 -
Kurla XD	115 0
Colaba (12)	75 0
New City (11)	160 0
Minerva (12)	133 -
Bradbury	567 8
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	- 12
Bharat (2)	27 8
Mysore Defd. (4)	168 2
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 -
Model Mills (12-8)	159 6
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	587 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	192 8
Western India (40)	3005 -
Standard (15)	245 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	X.D.3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 -
Sassoon Silk (2-14)	36 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 8
Madhavji Sugar (2-8)	32 -
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	225 -
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115 0
Ahmedabad New XD	112 8
Surat Electric (5)	131 -
Karachi Electric (2)	127 -
Broach (0-5)	6 8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	156 14
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1980 0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	482 8
Imperial Bank (1-8)	84 0
Central New (1-8)	84 8
Bank of India (4)	173 0
Union (0-5)	7 0
Baroda (2-8)	125 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	25 0
United Commercial (1-8)	46 12
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 -
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	580 0
New India (2)	68 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 0
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	40 0
Universal Fire	8 14
B.I.C.	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	10 4
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) X D	110 12
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	252 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	167 8
Burma (Petrol)	1 8 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	52 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	82 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	57 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	13 0
Alembic (15)	116 4
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Indian Cement (1937)	24 8
Ahmednagar Industries (15)	155 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Aidyary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 -
Harvey Press	310 0
Straits Batteries	30 -
National Rayon	70 8
Bombay Cycle	29 12
Jost Co.	73 12
Digvijay Cement	71 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248 12
Tata Power (7-8)	1348 12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	132 8
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	655 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	268 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	225 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 -
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108 12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135 0
Pre Construction First	102 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98 -
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	138 12
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 -
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 -
Khatau	99 8
Morarji	94 -
National Rayon	75 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 11
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 6
Phalton (8)	118 12
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills	115 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajain Shahi	110 0
Air Services	5 0
Air India Tata	62 0
Hind Motor	6 9
Indian Steam	7 10

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1 3-1-6
Bharat 27-8
B. Dyeing 935 30 40 35 36-4
C. India 226 26-12 25-8 26
Century 253-12
Colaba 77 75
Elphinstone Ord. 59-4
Finlay 255 54
Gokak 238-8 39 38-8
I.U. Defd. 1-13-6 1-12-9 1-13-3
I.U. Ord. 11-8 11-9 11-7 11-7-6 11-6-6 11-7-6 11-6-6 11-7
Indore 110 7-8 10 7-8
Kohinoor 316-8 14-12 17-8 16-4 17
Laxmi 590 87-8
Madhusudan 175
Model 157-8 59-6
Minerva 132-8 33-2
Mysore 170
New Great 150-8 49
Rajabahadur 60
Simplex 228 29-4 29
Svadeshi 264 63 65 62-8 63-8 63
Tata Mills 51-8 52-8
B. Steam 251-4 52-8
Scindia 14-10 14-14-6 14-8 14-11

BANKS

Baroda 125
Central 84 83-8 84
Central New 84
Imperial Old 1973-12 71-4 80
Imperial New 483-12 82-8
India 173
Union 7 6-15 7
U. Commercial 46-8 46-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Old 113-12 12-8
Ahmedabad New 111
Andhra 1425 30
Andhra Pref 1251-4 48-12
Suburban 153-12 56-14
Hydro 156
Hydro Pref 132-8
Power 1610 5 7-8
Jupiter 12
New India 68-8 68-12

STEELS

B. Steel 23-4 23 23-4 23-3 23-4-6 23 23-1
I. Iron 33 32-14 33-2 33 33-2 32-13 32-14
Tata Defd 1825 17-8 32-8 25 30 15 22-8
Tata Ord. 347 51-12 50 50-12 47-8 48-12
Tata 2nd Pref 145-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 317-8 22-8 20
A.C.C. 166-12 68-8 67 67-8
Belapur 258 57 58-12
B. B. Old 495 90 511-4 5 7-8
B. B. New 165-10 68-2 67-8
B. B. Petrol 1-8, 1-8-9
B.I.C. 9 8-15
I. Copper 2-12 2-13 2-12
Denatrust 13
P. Construction 115 16 14-4 15-8
Shivrajpur 40-8 40 41
Tata Chemical 13-7 13-5, 13-8-6 13-7 13-8
Tata Pref. 138-12
Tata Oil 40-8 41 40-8 41
Wimco 235 33-12

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord 70
National Rayon Pref 76 75
Dena Bank 35

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept 18.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. The silver market is manipulated by professional operators while Gold was quiet under the influence of increased arrivals and small offtake.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 182|6 and declined at Rs. 182|3 on scattered selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 182|5- Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-6 and declined at Rs. 113-4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76|-.

Later on the market was steady and final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	182 0 0
Forward	182 1 0
Ready Gold	113 0 0
Forward	112 14 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 18:

The local produce market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. Rajkot castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 238/8. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh Quality	46 8 0
Madras	46 4 0
Bold Ready	45 8 0
October	43 8 0
November	42 8 0
Bold December	41 2 0
Oil Bombay Mills	25 4 0
Oil Railway Receipt	24 9 0
Oil October	24 9 0
Oil November	23 5 0
LINSEED	
Bold Ready	42 12 0
Ready Satna	41 12 0
Kanpur	41 4 0
October	43 0 0
Oil	23 2 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Bold Ready	35 10 0
Madras	37 14 0
Three Provinces	37 10 0
October	38 0 0
Oil First Pressure	19 4 0
Oil Bazar Quality	18 8 0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Sept. 18:

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.

Tata Ordinary	348 12 0
Tata Deferred	1822 8 0
Indian Iron	32 14 0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	23 1 0
Bombay Dyeing	936 4 0
Central India	226 4 0
Gokak	238 12 0
Kohinoor	317 8 0
Simplex	229 0 0
Swadeshi	263 12 0
Tata Power	1607 8 0
Associated Cement	167 8 0
Belapur	258 12 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	507 8 0
Scindia	14 11 0
Central Bank	84 0 0
New India	68 12 0
Tata 2nd Pref.	145 10 0

London Markets

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Exchanges India unchanged, New York on India official 21.00 free 21.01 offered discounts unchanged Tin spot £785 buyers, £788 sellers three months, £784 buyers, £785 sellers, Castorseed Bombay £66 nominal Groundnuts £83 to 72-1/2 quoted Linseed Calcutta £73 nominal C. and F. terms per ton. Silver spot 63-1/2d.

PAKISTAN STATE BANK

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Following is the statement of affairs of the State Bank of Pakistan, as on Sept. 1, 1950:—

LIABILITIES

Capital paid up Rs. 3,00,00,000.
Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,00,000.
Deposits: (a) Central Government Rs. 56,49,05,000. (b) Provincial Governments Rs. 5,62,66,000. (c) Banks Rs. 9,15,50,000. (d) Others Rs. 9,80,36,000.
Bills Payable Rs. 36,39,000.
Other Liabilities Rs. 2,41,26,000.
Total Rs. 90,35,22,000.

ASSETS

Notes Rs. 5,84,30,000.
Rupee Coin:—(a) Pakistan Nil. (b) India Nil.
Subsidiary Coin:—(a) Pakistan Nil, (b) India Rs. 26,000.
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(a) Internal Nil. (b) External Nil. (c) Government Treasury Bills Rs. 10,15,54,000.
Balances held outside Pakistan* Rs. 32,04,18,000.
Loans and Advances to Governments Nil.
Other Loans and Advances Rs. 4,37,32,000.
Investments Rs. 34,07,67,000.
Other Assets Rs. 3,85,95,000.
Total Rs. 90,35,22,000.
*Includes Cash, Short Term Sterling Securities and Balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

The account pursuant to the State Bank of Pakistan Order, 1948, for the week ended September 1, 1950, is as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department Rs. 5,84,30,000.
Notes in circulation Rs. 165,52,25,000.
Total notes issued Rs. 171,36,55,000.
Total Liabilities Rs. 171,36,55,000.

ASSETS

I. A. Gold Coin and Bullion Rs. 4,20,71,000. Silver Bullion Nil. Sterling Securities Rs. 62,12,23,000. Government of India Securities Rs. 13,41,73,000. India notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 29,99,14,000. Total Rs. 109,73,81,000.

B. Rupee Coin Rs. 5,43,00,000. Government of Pakistan Securities Rs. 51,94,99,000. Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper Nil. Total Rs. 57,37,99,000.

II. Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan:—Gold Coin and Bullion Rs. 19,02,000. Sterling Securities Rs. 3,06,12,00. Government of India Securities Rs. 70,10,000. Rupee Coin Rs. 29,51,000. Total Rs. 4,24,75,000.

Total Assets Rs. 171,36,55,000.

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion Silver Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation: 66.34 per cent.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

	Rs.	as	ps
2 1/3% 1954	98	15	0
2½% 1955	99	13	0
2½% 1961	96	15	0
2½% 1960	99	4	0
2½% 1962	98	15	0
3% 1976	95	12	0
3% 1955 Con.	96	7	0
3% 1951/54	101	2	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	5	0
3% 1959/61	100	11	0
3% 1963/65	99	12	0
3% 1964	99	11	0
3% 1966/68	99	10	0
3% 1970/75	99	5	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	8	0
4½% 1955/60	109	12	0
4% 1958/68	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2% Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2½% U.P. 1961	97	0	0
3½% Madras 1961	97	0	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	98	8	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL			
3½% 1977	98	8	0
4% B.P.I.	109	12	0
4% B. Municipality	109	8	0
5 % B. Municipality	113	0	0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The following are today's quotations in the Share Market at 4 p.m.:—

Three per cent Paper 96-9, three per cent 1986 96-7, three per cent 1966-68 99-11, three per cent 1970-75 99-5, three per cent 1953-55 101-8, three per cent 1964 99-12.

Government of Travancore three per cent 1952-54 102-5.

Government of Madras three per cent 1956 100-1, three per cent 1958 100, three per cent 1960 98-8.

BANKS: Travancore 13-14.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5-10, Cochin Malabar 7-3, Devashola 16-14, Ouchterlony 6-13, Peermade 56-8, Pullangode 1-14, Thirumbadi 2-14, T. R. and T. Co. 7-7, Vaikundam 10-14.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 142-8, Do Pref. 7-1/2 per cent 186, Cambodia 12-2, Coimbatore Cm. 152-12, Do Pioneer 126, Do Spg. 54, Dhanalakshmi 248, Lakshmi 75-4, Lakshmi (A) 38, Madura 36-5, Mettur 344, Radhakrishna 191-8, Rajalakshmi 80, Ranga Vilas 50, Trav. Rayons 5-1, Trichinopoly 14, Vasanta 112.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 77, F. A. C. T. 6-13, India Cement 15-12, Indian Steel Roling 6-8, Mettur Chem. 5-15.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 18:

120	Ready Japan	7 2	0
150	Ready Japan	7 2	0
120	Ready Italy	7 2	0
150	Ready Italy	7 0	0
2/40	Staple Sept.	7 4	0
2/40	Staple Oct.	7 3	6

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Dull With Limited Business

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The market continued dull and only a limited business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 3 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 96-10 small odd lot, three per cent Loan 1986 96-10 small lots, three per cent Loan 1953-55 101-6 small odd lot, three per cent Loan 1964 99-11, three per cent Loan 1959-61 100-12, three per cent Loan 1970-75 99-5.

BANKS: Bengal Central 8-3, Bharat 3-14, Hindustan Commercial.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 3-12, Elgin Mills 16, New Victoria ordy. 2-2.

COALS: Amalgamated 33-2. Bharat Colliery 7-1, Burrakur 14-3, Dhemo Main 19-12, Equitable 48-8, Kalapahari 56-12, East Indian 42-8, Katras Rherriah 44-12, Nazira 9-2, Seasole 9-1, South Karanpura 25-15, New Beerbhoom 18-11, Seebpur 41-4, Western Bengal 5-11.

JUTES: Alliance 210 small lot, Auckland 163, Anglo-India 312, Bally 274, Barnagore 260, Budge Budge 235 Ct., Gourepore 545, Howrah 36-3, National 27-5, Nuddea 82, India 177 small lots, Naihati 168.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co 10, Burn and Co. 301, Indian Iron 32-14, Indian Steel and Wire Products 53, Jessop and Co. 18-12, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-8, Saran Eng. 8-14, Steel Corp. 22-15, Ditto Pref. 119-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-12, Sone Valley Cement 6-6, Calcutta Electric 15-10, Bharat Airways 3-1, B.I.C. 8-15, F. and C. Osler 4-10 small lot, National Insulated Cable 11-12, Rohtas Industry ordy. 5-11, Bengal Paper 51-12, Midnapore Zemindary 66-8, Assam Saws 8-4, India Steamship 7-9.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 9-4, Dyer Meaking Brewery 12-10 Ct.

TEAS: Bhatkowa 29-3, Bishnauth 42, Jultibari 9-1, Singtom 4-4, Tezpore 26-8.

HAPUR MARKETS VERY STEADY

Oilseeds Quiet

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Sept. 19.

Foodgrain market remained very steady during the week under review and prices have recorded some advance for some cereals. Arrivals are negligible while trade stocks were also nil this year, there being monopoly State procurement. There is the chronic gram shortage. Substantial damage has been done to the maize crop in the eastern districts of U. P. while crop yield in the western part is also expected to be poor, New crop maize arrivals have begun. Procurement work is at standstill almost over the State. The pulses market remained quiet to steady. There is no inquiry for exports from any quarter. The following are the current market quotations: Wheat 19/- to 18/- (Procurement rate is 15/-) gram 16/8 (maximum fixed for U. P. is 13/-) barley 13/- (procurement 10/-) bejhar 12/8 peas ord. 14/12 white 18/- arhar 14/- urd 17/- moong 17/8 and masoor 15/8 to 17/8.

GUR MARKET STEADY

The Gur market remained quietly steady. There was nothing doing. New crop arrivals have not yet begun but may be received in another week's time. It is believed that the U. P. Govt. would very shortly issue an Ordinance fixing licence fees for producing gur and khandsari by indigenous kohlus within factory zones. Sugar factory owners in U.P. have asked for strict control on the movements of gur and khandsari from the very start of the season, fixation of statutory maximum prices for the two commodities and for monopoly procurement of gur and khandsari by the Govt. It is report that the sugar cane crop in the Eastern districts has been damaged seriously by floods. Current prices good dry gur 35/6 wet 31/-.

OILSEEDS QUIET

The oilseeds markets remained quiet. There is little demand for mustardoil from anywhere. With the reported tapering of foreign demand for linseed and castor seed at top high level and with the commencement of new crop groundnut produce arrivals markets have reacted bearishly. Current prices in the local market are: sarson 34/8 taraseed 27/- to 29/- groundnut 19/- to 23/- mustardoil 87/- linseedoil 66/8 oilcake 12/-. Guwar: The forward market crashed under pressure of very heavy speculative unloadings. The new crop outlook is good and ready guwar prices in Pakistan and even in Punjab are much lower. The Bulls availing of these circumstances did heavy unloadings of profit covering nature. Fagan which earlier stood at 11/1/3 touched 10/9 this morning and is presently quoted at 10/9/9.

BULLION PRICES

The forward market remained steady. The prevailing uncertainties of the international situation have induced the bulls to hold on and there is no anxiety any where to unload. Presently silver is quoted at 183/4 and gold at 114/4 which is the highest touched for the week. There was an increased speculative turnover. Nonferrous metals: The market remained quiet but there is no fall in prices following the issue of the recent Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance. The announcement of maximum prices for included commodities is keenly awaited. Current prices are: brass 71/8 copper 72/8 zinc 70/- patra 92/- lead 58/- gillet 75/- aluminium scrap 62/8.

Cheques Cleared

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 14th September, were as under:

Number of Cheques: 173403.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 45,67,59,404-4-9.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(Base: 1938=100)
ALL INDIA

Group and Sub-Group	Week Ended 10-9-1949	12-8-1950	2-9-1950	9-9-1950
Govt. and Semi-Govt Securities				
Govt. of India Loans	101.43	100.77	100.61	100.64
Indian States Loans	98.95	98.81	98.81	98.81
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Loans	97.12	96.95	96.95	96.95
GROUP INDEX	101.28	100.64	100.49	100.52
Fixed Dividend Industrial Securities				
Electricity	81.3	82.3	83.2	83.2
Cotton	153.0	149.2	147.6	147.6
Jute	93.0	91.3	91.1	90.9
Coal	109.9	103.6	104.2	104.1
Iron and Steel	90.5	94.6	94.0	93.3
Sugar	105.3	108.2	107.6	107.6
Paper	99.6	98.6	97.9	97.9
Plantations	105.0	112.5	110.3	109.9
GROUP INDEX	101.02	102.36	101.91	101.75
Variable Dividend Industrial Securities				
Banks	121.1	128.0	124.5	124.2
Insurance	120.3	123.8	123.5	124.3
Investment Trusts	168.7	168.5	168.3	168.6
Electricity Companies and Tramways	84.2	87.5	88.4	88.7
Shipping and Other Transport Companies	104.1	101.8	97.7	96.6
Railways	89.4	92.2	93.5	94.3
Plantations	120.7	157.1	154.7	153.1
Cotton, Woollen and Silk	152.7	157.3	153.8	154.3
Jute	82.7	104.1	102.1	101.5
Coal	113.2	120.7	122.6	124.1
Mining and Oil	68.7	68.0	70.1	69.4
Iron and Steel	137.1	172.2	166.7	164.4
General Engineering	167.0	183.3	178.1	177.0
Sugar	115.8	114.5	113.4	113.4
Breweries	113.1	105.2	107.3	107.2
Chemicals	157.2	179.4	176.9	175.2
Paper	108.0	110.4	107.7	108.0
Cement	119.1	140.6	139.4	139.3
GROUP INDEX	116.81	127.48	126.26	125.98
REGIONAL				
REGION AND GROUP				
BOMBAY				
Govt. and Semi-Govt Securities	100.74	99.92	99.80	99.81
Fixed Dividend Industrials	98.1	102.0	101.8	101.6
Variable Dividend Industrials	128.5	141.9	138.7	138.4
CALCUTTA				
Govt. and Semi-Govt Securities	101.64	101.03	100.87	100.92
Fixed Dividend Industrials	104.1	101.0	100.6	100.4
Variable Dividend Industrials	109.0	115.6	115.2	114.2
MADRAS				
Govt. and Semi-Govt Securities	101.46	100.96	100.75	100.77
Fixed Dividend Industrials	112.6	117.7	116.1	116.0
Variable Dividend Industrials	135.4	155.2	152.4	151.7

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Bank Rates 2 1 D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Bank Rates 1 1 D D 1/5 29/32 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling 1 1 D D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T 1 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.
New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.
Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.
Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4.
Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.
Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.
Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.
Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1033.
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.
Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4 3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65. London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 5.60-65. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-60 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 12.23-12.26.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c
London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy

AHMEDABAD MARKET

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Ahmedabad stock exchange closing: Calico 285-8, Ambika 306, Arvind 785, Deft. 1821, New Shorok 512 Rohit 101-8, Ashok 359, Jupiter 260.

Calico opened at 286, high 287-8, low 258 4, closed at 285-8; Ambika opened at 309, high 311, low 308, closed at 306; Arvind opened at 784, high 786, low 784, closed at 785; Defd. opened at 1824, high 1830, low 1824 closed at 1821

HANDING OVER OF ACCUSED TO INDIA

Important Law Point Raised

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

An important law point affecting Pakistan and India is at present under consideration by the local City Magistrate.

This point has arisen over handing over of one Sharafali who is wanted by a Calcutta Court on a number of charges and who was taken into custody here on 1st September on the advice of the Calcutta Police.

On behalf of the accused, it was argued before the City Magistrate's Court that in absence of any agreement between India and Pakistan regarding handing over of one anothers' accused and since India had now become a Republic and therefore ceased to be a member of the British Commonwealth, Pakistan was not bound to hand over the accused to India.

Since this was a vital law point affecting both the countries, the Additional City Magistrate Mr. Kazi deferred his judgment but in the meantime ordered the release of the accused on bail.

KASIM RAZVI DAY

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

'Kasim Razvi Day' is proposed to be observed all over Pakistan according to an appeal issued by Mr. Inamullah, General Secretary of the World Muslim Conference.

Mr. Inamullah has condemned in strong words the sentence of life imprisonment awarded to Syed Kasim Razvi by the Special

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1066

Congress Executive Approves Delhi Pact

EFFECTIVE APPROACH COMMENDED

Arbitration Suggested For Evacuee Property Problem

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18, (PT I).

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE THIS MORNING ADOPTED A RESOLUTION RECORDING ITS APPROVAL OF THE INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT OF APRIL 8 (NEHRU-LIAQUAT AGREEMENT).

The Agreement, the resolution stated "represents a peaceful and effective approach to the solution of a very difficult problem and which is in keeping with the traditions and policy of the Congress"

The working Committee also adopted a resolution on refugee rehabilitation.

The following is the text of the resolution on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement:

"The Jaipur Congress drew the particular attention of the country to the menace of communalism and called upon the people to put an end to all communal and separatist tendencies which had already caused grievous injury and which imperilled the hard-won freedom of the country. Anti-national and socially reactionary forces have continued to function and come in the way of India's progress.

"The partition of India caused deep wounds in the political, economic and emotional life of the country. Passions were roused and many difficult problems arose, leading to continuing tension and ill-will between India and Pakistan. These problems can only be solved satisfactorily with patience and good will, tolerance and firmness, keeping always in view the honour and interest of India. These interests of India, as of Pakistan, require peaceful and co-operative relations between the two countries. This Congress, therefore, commends and approves of the proposal made by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan for an agreement between the two countries that all disputes should be solved by peaceful methods and without resort to armed conflict.

For this reason, among others, the Congress records its approval of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April 8, 1950 which represents a peaceful and effective approach to the solution of a very difficult problem and which is in keeping with the traditions and policy of the Congress. It is with this approach and in this spirit that such problems can be most effectively dealt with and can yield enduring results.

POLITICAL PROBLEM

"Whatever disputes and conflicts may exist now or may arise in future between India and Pakistan, they should be considered as political problems between the two countries and should be treated as such.

"In no event should the spirit of communalism or the misuse of religion be allowed to mar and distroy the consideration of our internal problems. We cannot forsake our own policy in a spirit of retaliation. We have not only to treat our minorities with full justice and fairness, but should make them feel that they are so treated.

"This Congress, therefore, declares that it is the basic policy of the nation, as reaffirmed in the Constitution, that India is a democratic state which, while honouring every faith, neither favours nor discriminates against any particular religion or its adherents, and which gives equal rights and freedom of opportunity to all communities and individuals who form the nation.

"It is the primary duty of every Congressman to carry this great message and to live up to it and to combat every form of communalism or separatism in India."

EVACUEE PROPERTY

"Delay in solving the evacuee property problem has been a constant source of distress and frustration to vast numbers of persons and it is urgently necessary that a solution of this should be found as speedily as possible.

"In the opinion of the Congress, if a solution of this problem is not arrived at between India and Pakistan in the near future, it should be referred for arbitration to a Tribunal consisting of representatives of India and Pakistan of high judicial standing.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

It is understood the Committee also discussed the economic situation and a resolution on the subject was being drafted by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

The Working Committee adjourned till eight tomorrow morning.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE

Speedy Action Urged

The following is the text of the resolution on Displaced Persons.

"This Congress recognises that the Government of India and many of the State Governments have given first importance to the problem of the displaced persons from West and East Pakistan and have applied their energy and resources to its solution. They have given relief to and rehabilitated a substantial proportion of them. Nevertheless, a large number still remain unprovided for and in great distress. It is the duty and responsibility of Government to rehabilitate and provide opportunities for productive and gainful occupation to all these displaced persons who have suffered so much because of circumstances beyond their control.

FIERCE BATTLES IN INDO-CHINA

French Use American Planes

SAIGON, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): French paratroops armed with submachineguns fought today along with a surrounded garrison in the tiny outpost of Dong Khe on the Communist-China frontier. They faced the strongest attack ever made by Indo-China's Viet Minh guerillas.

The paratroops, dropped yesterday to reinforce a few hundred men beseiged for thirtysix hours by a force now estimated at anything from 5,000 to 8000 jumped to Dong Khe's relief in the midst of rugged rebel-held mountain territory.

French war veterans in American-built King Cobras met heavy anti-aircraft fire when they made strafing and bombing attacks ahead of paratroops.

Unconfirmed reports here said that one French plane had been shot down while bad monsoon weather was hampering relentless attempts to give the ground troops air support.

Donk Khe is about 90 miles north of Hanoi.

Students Teargassed

GWALIOR, Sept. 18, (PTI): The police threw teargas shells twice today to disperse a procession of students taken out in defiance of the ban on processions and meetings. About a dozen students were arrested.

WOMAN GUERILLA SHOT DEAD

Terrorist Leader Of Malaya

SINGAPORE, Sept. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Three Gurkha soldiers killed a well-known woman guerilla leader during a gun duel in South Johore today.

Clad in black uniform and rubber boots she was shot between the eyes. She was one of the terrorist leaders on the "wanted" list.

A rifle and 19 rounds of ammunition, with cash and documents, were recovered from her body.

Terrorists killed five people yesterday including three policemen defending a police post and a squatter resettlement area from attack in Penang.

Two other constables and a Chinese woman were seriously wounded. Terrorists also abducted an elderly Chinese, bound him and killed with knives.

In Pahang a rubber tapper was killed.

Clearance Of Matured Securities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

Several matured 6 per cent bonds 1930, 1932, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17, 6 per cent bonds 1933-36, 4 per cent loan 1934-37, 5 per cent bonds, 1935, 6-1/2 per cent treasury bond 1935, 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938-40, 5 per cent loan 1939-44, 5 per cent loan 1940-43, 4 per cent bonds 1943, 5 per cent loan 1945-55, 3 per cent defence bonds 1946, 3-1/2 per cent loan 1865 (including investment certificate), 3-1/2 per cent loan 1900-01, 3-1/2 per cent loan 1854-55, 3-1/2 per cent loan 1842-43, 3-1/2 per cent loan 1879, 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947-50, 3 per cent loan 1949-52, 4 per cent loan 1948-53 and 2-3/4 per cent loan 1948-52, in the safe custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, are still undischarged. These Government securities have ceased to earn interest.

The investors of these securities, who have not yet taken payment, are requested to present their pass books and safe custody receipts at the post offices at which their savings bank accounts stand open so that the discharge value of the securities may be credited into their accounts.

NO PRIVATE IMPORT OF RICE

Madras Request Declined

MADRAS, Sept. 18, (PTI): The Government of India have declined the request of private foodgrain merchants for allowing them to import rice from abroad (Burma and Siam), it was officially learnt here today.

Government have stated that they are "not interested" in the import of rice from abroad at present because the rice requirements of the country for 1950 had already been purchased on a Government-to-Government basis.

P.M's Prestige In America High

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (PTI): Mr. Justice William Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court, told pressmen here today that the prestige of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru was "high" in America, Korea or no Korea".

The 52-year-old Mr. Douglas who is on a world tour is a keen mountainer. He will stay in India for a week during which he proposes to visit Ranikher or some other hill stations "to have a preliminary look at the Himalayas". Mr. Douglas hopes to return to India next year "to look at the Himalayas more closely".

KURDS NOT RED-INSPIRED

Mr. Douglas who has already visited Iran, the Kurd tribal area and other Middle East countries said the Kurds were very religious and nationalist. He did not think the "Kurdistan" movement was Communist-inspired and could not say whether within a year there would be a conflict in Iran resulting in a world crisis.

Mr. Douglas said the feelings in Iran towards the Americans were different from those towards the British. The Iranians felt strongly against the British because of their past policy of divide and rule. The Americans were in Iran mainly to help the Iranian Government in their seven-year plan of development, which included building of dams and flood control.

The American judge said his visit and tour was purely personal, and he could not say why the Communist papers should have attacked him as "a spy".

Mr. Douglas avoided all attempts to draw him out on Communist China, **saying he would not discuss politics.**

REARMAMENT OF GERMANY

Decision Postponed

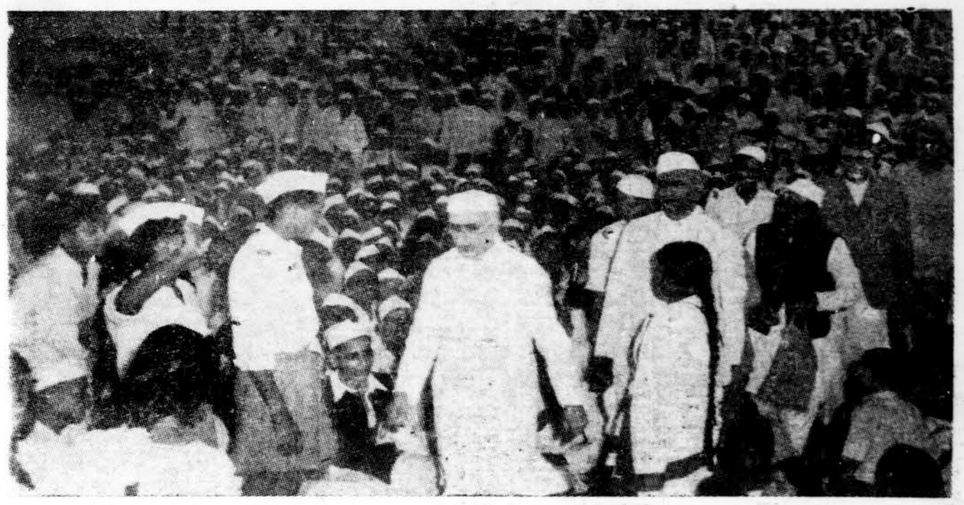
NEW YORK, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): The North Atlantic Pact Council today postponed for several days a decision on the question of German rearmament, the spokesman of one delegation to the talks said.

He said the Ministers agreed that the delay would not be for more than two weeks.

During the coming days Ministers would obtain instructions from their Governments and consult among themselves.

A high French source said that though the question of German rearmament was still undecided the general atmosphere in the discussions between the Foreign Ministers gave hope that all sides in the controversy could take the necessary steps to arrive at some agreement.

Sardar Patel seen addressing the Working Committee meeting.



Padit Nehru stepping into the pandal, to attend Working Committee meeting.

BAN ON SLAUGHTER OF COWS URGED

Tandon's Plea For Public Support

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18 (PTI): Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President-elect to the Nasik Congress, today asked people to create a strong public opinion in the country against cow slaughter and vanaspati ghee.

Addressing delegates to the All-India Cow Protection Conference and anti-Vanaspati Sammelan here, Mr. Tandon said that people must not rest satisfied by expressing a mere wish for cow protection or pass resolutions, but must follow it in their daily lives.

Mr. Tandon said that it was a wrong notion that today they were giving cow protection more importance than was given to it even in the Vedic times. Even though the Vedas did not give cow protection a high place, Lord Krishna later made it an article of faith and even fought against Indra, the God of Gods, even bigger than Shiva and Vishnu, and ultimately won. Krishna was a revolutionary thinker who realised that people must change with the times. That had always been his view also for years. He never regarded religious books as the last word, but considered thought, which was ever changing, to be primary in everything.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

Referring to the likely repercussions on trade and industry if cow slaughter was banned, Mr. Tandon said that they had to decide which was more important, the cow or considerations of economy. He never considered economic question as primary. So also here, if they had to lose valuable dollars, following the discontinuance of export of hides and skins abroad, they should face it. After all, what did they use these dollars for, if not for buying limousines and fancy goods. People must do without them in the interest of cow protection.

"I will even go to the length of saying that people should discard wearing shoes made of leather and substitute them by those made of rubber or cloths," the President elect said.

TAKES A VOW

Mr. Tandon said that he had taken a vow not to wear a leather shoe in 1908 and had stuck to it to this day. First he wore only a chappal made of cloth but later sometimes, at the suggestion of friends, he also wore a shoe made of leather tanned from the hide of an animal which had died in the natural way and had not been killed for this specific purpose. There was no harm in wearing shoes made out of the hides of such animals but people should remember that they would not easily get such shoes, as there was bound to be some fraud in it.

Cow protection, said Mr. Tandon, was a part of Indian culture and as such he expected every Indian, belonging to any faith or religion, to respect this facet of India's culture.

Mr Tandon told the delegates to the Conference to work in their respective areas to ban cow slaughter. They must move their municipal boards and district bodies to pass legislation to this effect. He also asked them to create strong public opinion against cow slaughter. If this were done, they could easily move the Governments also.

In the case of vanaspati also, Mr. Tandon said people should see that they did not use it. If they did not get good ghee they should take either oil or do without ghee. He had not been taking ghee for several years and this had not harmed his health.

He concluded by appealing to the people to consider cow protection as a part of their culture and in their actions and deeds prove their support to the movement.

Seth Govind Das, member of Parliament and President of the Conference, explained the part the cow played in Indian economy and urged that cow slaughter be completely banned.

PLEBISCITE UNDER U. N IN KASHMIR

Pakistan Urges Firm Action

GILGIT, Sept. 18 (PTI): KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN, Governor-General of Pakistan said here yesterday that the only one course now open to the Security Council, was "to take in its own hands the necessary arrangements for the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

"Which ever party obstructs this course", he added, "should be dealt with firmly in accordance with the appropriate provisions in the United Nations Charter".

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the citizens of Gilgit and Baltistan, the Governor-General said: "The liberation of Kashmir is a cardinal belief of every Pakistani. It is an integral part of the Pakistan resolution and Pakistan will remain in complete until the whole of Kashmir has been liberated.

"Our struggle", he said, "will continue until we succeed in securing for our Kashmir brethren the right of self-determination which we have won for ourselves. The people of Kashmir alone have the right to decide their own future and the question of accession of the state of Pakistan or India. It is only the freely expressed verdict of the people of Jammu and Kashmir that we will accept."

Compensation For Textile Workers Who Retire

NAGPUR, Sept. 18, (PTI): The Tripartite Standing Committee for textile industry has decided on compulsory retirement of all permanent workers who have completed 30 years' service (25 years in the case of mills started after 1920) or 55 years of age or who are unfit or disabled, on payment of compensation or gratuity on the basis of one month's basic wages for every year of service subject to a maximum of twenty months' basic wages.

This decision has been taken to solve the problem of surplus 'badli' labour.

Confidence In Nehru

BOMBAY, Monday: A meeting of the representatives of all the Mohallas was held this evening at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Khada Parsi, at which two resolutions were passed. The one expressed satisfaction over the results of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, while the other expressed its full confidence in the Nehru Government and assured it all co-operation and sacrifices in its efforts to build up peace and prosperity in the country.

Tandon's Vow

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18. (PTI).

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President-elect of the Congress, disclosed here today that he had not worn a leather shoe since 1903 and had "managed quite well" with cloth or rubber chappals.

Addressing delegates to the All-India Cow Protection Conference, Mr. Tandon said that he took a vow in 1908 not to wear leather footwear on coming to know that cows were killed for their hide.

Pointing to his rubber soled cloth chappal, Mr. Tandon said: "If people are really sincere to protect cows, they should discard wearing leather shoes or at the least wear shoes made from the hides of only those animals which died a natural death."

People, he added, should also stop buying Vanaspati ghee and use oil if pure ghee was not available. He had done without ghee for a long time and that had not harmed his health.

Rescue Work In Upper Assam

MILITARY ASSISTANCE INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (PTI): Increased military assistance is being made available quake and flood affected Assam, to rescue people marooned in flooded areas in Upper Assam, acording to messages received here.

About 55 para-troopers equipped with rubber boats and other paraphernalia are being air-lifted from Ranchi to Jorhat.

Reports reaching here indicate that the floods are subsiding rapidly and most of the areas are now becoming accessible, where it may be ideal to air-drop men and equipment for rescue and relief work.

Work on road breaches is also going on rapid and, it is understood, in Dibrugarh, 75 per cent of the work has been completed.

If the improvement in the weather continues as at present, the roads are expected to be open for traffic before the end of this month.

Over 120 people have been rescued by military pesronnel and brought to Pathalipam in Upper Assam. An arm officer has rescued 37 stranded people from a place called Dirpal, in Upper Assam.

SWEDISH COUNTY ELECTIONS

Reds Suffer Defeat

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Sweden's urban and County Council elections, held yesterday, showed heavy losses by Communists, according to preliminary figures released today.

They lost 63 of their 92 seats on Councils throughout the country.

Results were: Social Democrats 744 seats, compared with 644 seats in the last elections held four years ago.

Liberals 330 seats, compared with 226.

Agrarians 288 seats, compared with 244.

Conservatives 123, compared with 180.

Communists 29 seats, compared with 180

No Aggressive Design

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. (PTI): General K. M Cariappa said at a meeting of students here today that India had no design on any country, but she would not certainly tolerate aggression from any quarter.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Isn't Looking For A Sponsor Either — By BUD FISHER

GOING! GOING! GONE!
GOING! GOING! GONE!
WHAT'S GONE?
YESTERDAY IS GONE, MY FRIENDS!
-AND TODAY WILL BE GONE!
-AND TOMORROW I'LL BE GONE AND YOU'LL BE GONE!
- SO STEP UP, FOLKS, AND BUY ONE NOW! ONLY A DOLLAR!
Fisher

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